Monthly Labor Review

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Electronics Employment and Labor Force

The Third ICFTU World Congress

Recent Trends in Test Selection of Apprentices

Workmen's Compensation: VI—Accident Prevention

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

JOSEPH P. RYAN, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, pleading at the AFL convention last September against the expulsion of his union and the chartering of a new one, somewhat understated ensuing events when he said: "That is going to cause confusion."

The Ryan union, in negotiations with employers, struck East Coast ports between Maine and Virginia to enforce welfare and wage demands (cut from 60 to 13 cents at about the time the rival union had been chartered under a trusteeship of 5 top AFL officers). Meanwhile the new AFL union filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election, thus foreclosing the pending possibility that the employers, already under strong public pressure not to sign with Ryan, could conclude a valid contract. With the new union actively soliciting members on the docks and the new bi-State waterfront commission for the Port of New York circulating employment forms preparatory to taking control of longshore hiring after December 1, the practical and legal difficulties impeding an election were multiplied. On October 1, President Eisenhower proceeded under the Taft-Hartley Act to appoint a fact-finding board precedent to a temporary Federal court injunction granted on October 5. This ended the strike, at least for the statutory cooling-off period. One local of the Ryan union (both it and the new AFL organization have the same name) sought an injunction against the bi-State commission. The law under which the commission operates forbids the collection of funds by locals whose officers have been convicted of a felony and employment on the docks of persons with criminal records. As the fact-finding board put it, "all these circumstances . . . promoted an atmosphere of belligerence."

THE EXPULSION of the ILA for not purging itself of gangsterism was an unprecedented action the seventy-second AFL convention took determinedly and almost unanimously, despite its tradition of noninterference in the internal affairs of affiliates. With more enthusiasm it approved, *vis a vis* the CIO, the no-raid agreement which, on January 1, if the forthcoming CIO convention takes similar action, becomes binding on those international unions which endorse the document. The Federation also established a committee to blueprint a mechanism for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes within the AFL. There was some doubt that the Teamsters, largest affiliate of the AFL, would sign the no-raid pact. Dave Beck, Teamster president, served notice that "we do not intend to be shoved around by anyone . . ." He endorsed the "principle of unity" but said his union would be "very careful" before signing, and pointed to CIO encroachment on dairy and laundry drivers in New York, Detroit, and elsewhere.

The convention was the first conducted by President George Meany and the briefest (5 days) on record. He and Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, along with all incumbent members of the Executive Council, were reelected, and two new council posts were filled by Maurice Hutcheson, of the Carpenters, and Al J. Hayes, of the Machinists. In the controversy with the national administration over what commitments had been made on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, the delegates endorsed the position of the former Secretary of Labor, Martin P. Durkin. The AFL voiced some apprehension over certain governmental programs—e. g., housing, taxation, and overseas aid. In connection with the latter, it passed a resolution declaring all AFL representatives on Foreign Operations Administration staffs no longer represented the AFL.

IN A CONCURRENT BYPLAY to the convention, the Building Trades Department of the AFL denounced a Joppa, Ill., local of the Iron Workers for violating a no-strike pledge at a power plant under construction for the atomic energy installation at Paducah, Ky. The job had been struck more than 60 times in 2 years, this time over the issue of hiring local labor. Even the action of the Iron Workers International Union in setting up a new local in the area proved unavailing, with the other building-trades locals observing picket lines.

Another long strike—6,000 CIO Communications Workers against Indiana Ball—was continued for 2 weeks after economic issues were settled, on the matter of reemploying 20 workers charged by the company with picket line misconduct. The cases are to be settled individually by arbitration. The stoppage lasted from July 22 to September 19.

A living-cost wage increase of 3 cents an hour was received by more than a million railroad workers on October 1; that date also marked the end of an 18-month moratorium on rules and wage-rate changes. Several rail unions were well prepared for the event: the Engineers, with a 30-percent demand; the Firemen and Trainmen, each 37½ cents per hour; the Switchmen, 40 cents per hour; the Conductors, first to open the wage question, last June had asked a wage formula based on size of locomotive, similar to that of the engineers and firemen.

The major rubber companies signed new contracts with the United Rubber Workers (CIO) providing for an average wage increase of 5 cents an hour plus fringe benefits.

Early in July 1953, the AFL Hat Workers struck the South Norwalk, Conn., plant of the Hat Corporation of America to obtain a job security clause against movement of the company's operations to the South. Late in September, the union announced it was floating a 3-percent bond issue for a half million dollars, purchasable only by union members, to finance the strike. By coincidence, the company's attorney is the one who represented the employer in the famous Danbury Hatters' case of 1908. Since August, the company's efforts to have the strike enjoined have been frustrated by repeated changes of venue and disputed jurisdiction.

James P. Mitchell, of New Jersey, Assistant Secretary of the Army and long a personnel and labor relations expert in public and private business, was sworn in on October 9 as Secretary of Labor to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Durkin's resignation.

On the West Coast, Roy M. Brewer, international representative for AFL Stage Hands, resigned his post. He had been an especially effective trade-union leader in ridding the unions active in the motion-picture industry of Communists. The resignation was ascribed to differences of opinion with Richard F. Walsh, president of the union, over organizational plans. Also in California, the independent Marine Firemen voted to return to the American Federation of Labor after an absence of 17 years. They will affiliate with the Seafarers' International Union. In Washington, Victor Reuther returned from a 2-year assignment as director of the CIO European office, to become assistant to his brother Walter, CIO president. In Mahanoy City, Pa., the Anthracite Board of Conciliation celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a dinner attended by 1,500 mine union and operator representatives. The Board grew out of the bitter 1902 hard coal strike of 165,000 miners for 165 days. It is composed of equal numbers of labor and management members who rule on all grievance disputes—more than 7,000 to date. An impartial umpire breaks deadlocks.

Overseas, what first was reported as an attempt by the Adenauer government to interfere in the internal affairs of the unified West German trade-union movement (the DGB), in retaliation for alleged "nonpartisanship" in the recent elections, proved not to be the case. There was, however, a demand made by former labor leaders active in the Christian Democratic Union (the majority political party in West Germany) for more representation for the Christian trade unionists (a minority group in the DGB) in federation policy and executive posts. There was little likelihood of a split in the DGB over the matter, but it was noted as a matter for concern by the AFL convention.

The British Labor Party, meeting in conference late in September, in general followed the moderate policy on nationalization of industry which a few weeks earlier had been established by the Trade Union Congress, whose officials still are dominant in shaping the Party's platform. Nevertheless, Aneurin Bevan, leader of the Party's extreme leftwing faction, showed considerable strength in winning 6 out of 7 elected positions on the governing council. Most of the seats are ex officio.

Electronics Employment and Labor Force

An Analysis of Employment Trends and Outlook and of Occupational Composition of the Labor Force in Electronics Manufacturing

STUART A. PETTINGILL AND VINCENT ARKELL*

ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING has grown so rapidly in recent years that employment can no longer be analyzed solely in terms of the radio, television, and related products and electronic tube industries,[1] although they continue to employ the majority of electronics workers. These two industries also account for the bulk of the employees shown in the Bureau's revised employment series for communications equipment, which is therefore used in this article to describe the trend in electronics employment. While this series also includes employment in three small nonelectronics industries (phonograph records, telephone and telegraph equipment, and miscellaneous communications equipment), they accounted for only 15 percent of the series total at the end of 1952. Furthermore, employment in plants principally engaged in the manufacture of such electronic products as fire-control equipment, test equipment, and electronic computers has increased greatly, and the exclusion of these industries from the series used here probably offsets the inclusion of the small nonelectronics industries.

Employment and Production Trends

Electronics production and employment rose sharply in the fall of 1950, when television production reached an alltime high. But production exceeded demand and huge inventories accumulated at all levels of distribution; as a result, production and employment declined sharply in the spring of 1951.

By the end of 1951, however, a substantial proportion of the industry's work force was engaged in defense production, and electronics employment exceeded the 1950 peak despite lower television production. Continued expansion in defense production during 1952 offset the seasonal decline in receiver production in the spring of that year. As a result, employment remained stable during the first half of 1952. The licensing of additional television stations and high levels of consumer income stimulated television production, which in late 1952 was almost as high as in 1950. (Annual averages are shown below.) This increase, concurrent with a doubling of military production in 1952, boosted electronics employment to an alltime high in the winter of 1952–53 (chart 1). In March 1953, an estimated 546,000 employees were employed in communications equipment manufacturing, compared with the World War II peak of 413,000.

	Number of sets produced (in thousands)	
	Radio	*Television*
1947	21,020	179
1948	16,880	970
1949	11,026	2,970
1950	14,642	7,355
1951	12,458	5,312
1952	11,021	6,193

Source: Radio and Television Manufacturers Association.

Television sales, however, fell below production in the spring of 1953 and inventories began to accumulate rapidly, as in 1951. Employment declined moderately in April, May, and June,

*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

[1] The term "electronics" has several common usages. It is often used interchangeably to describe a manufacturing industry, as here, a group of products, or a branch of applied sciences.

TABLE 1.—*Average hourly earnings and weekly hours in electronics manufacturing industries and in all durable-goods industries, 1947–53*

Year and month	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly hours		
	All durable goods	Radio, television, and related products	Electronic tubes	All durable goods	Radio, television, and related products	Electronic tubes
1947	$1.29	$1.13	.....	40.6	39.2	.....
1948	1.41	1.24	.....	40.5	39.2	.....
1949	1.47	1.28	.....	39.5	39.5	.....
1950	1.54	1.32	.....	41.2	40.7	.....
1951	1.67	1.44	$1.33	41.6	40.5	41.4
1952	1.76	1.53	1.43	41.5	40.6	40.2
January	1.72	1.49	1.40	41.8	41.1	40.9
February	1.72	1.50	1.40	41.7	40.7	40.5
March	1.74	1.50	1.41	41.6	40.5	40.1
April	1.74	1.50	1.39	40.8	39.8	38.7
May	1.74	1.52	1.41	41.1	40.4	38.3
June	1.74	1.53	1.40	41.2	40.3	38.8
July	1.73	1.54	1.41	40.2	39.2	38.6
August	1.76	1.54	1.42	41.0	40.6	39.8
September	1.80	1.54	1.45	41.9	41.1	40.7
October	1.81	1.55	1.48	42.2	41.1	41.6
November	1.82	1.55	1.48	41.9	41.1	41.4
December	1.83	1.56	1.49	42.5	41.1	42.5
1953:						
January	1.84	1.58	1.48	41.8	40.5	43.8
February	1.85	1.59	1.51	41.7	40.2	41.4
March	1.85	1.59	1.52	41.9	40.4	41.9
April	1.86	1.60	1.51	41.6	40.0	41.5
May	1.86	1.60	1.51	41.5	39.6	41.2
June [1]	1.87	1.62	1.52	41.4	40.0	41.2
July [1]	1.88	1.62	1.54	40.9	39.3	41.1

[1] Preliminary figures.

because military electronics production was increasing too slowly to compensate for the seasonal drop in receiver output.

Hours and Earnings. With the sharp rise in employment in 1952, average hourly earnings in electronics manufacturing increased moderately but remained below the durable-goods average. Average weekly hours remained about the same as in 1951 and were half an hour below the all-durable-goods average. (See table 1.) The stability of the electronics workweek during the great expansion in the industry in the latter half of 1952 indicates that manufacturers experienced little difficulty in recruiting additional workers in most occupations. Furthermore, turnover—separations as well as accessions—in the radio and related products industry exceeded that in durable goods.

Employment Outlook

Electronics manufacturing will probably continue to expand in the long run, but employment levels in the next few years will be greatly affected by changes in defense procurement. Defense electronics production is expected to reach a peak in the fall of 1953 and, thereafter, gradually decline. Military production will continue to be a stabilizing factor in employment throughout the remainder of the year, since an estimated 40 percent of the industry's labor force is engaged in defense work.

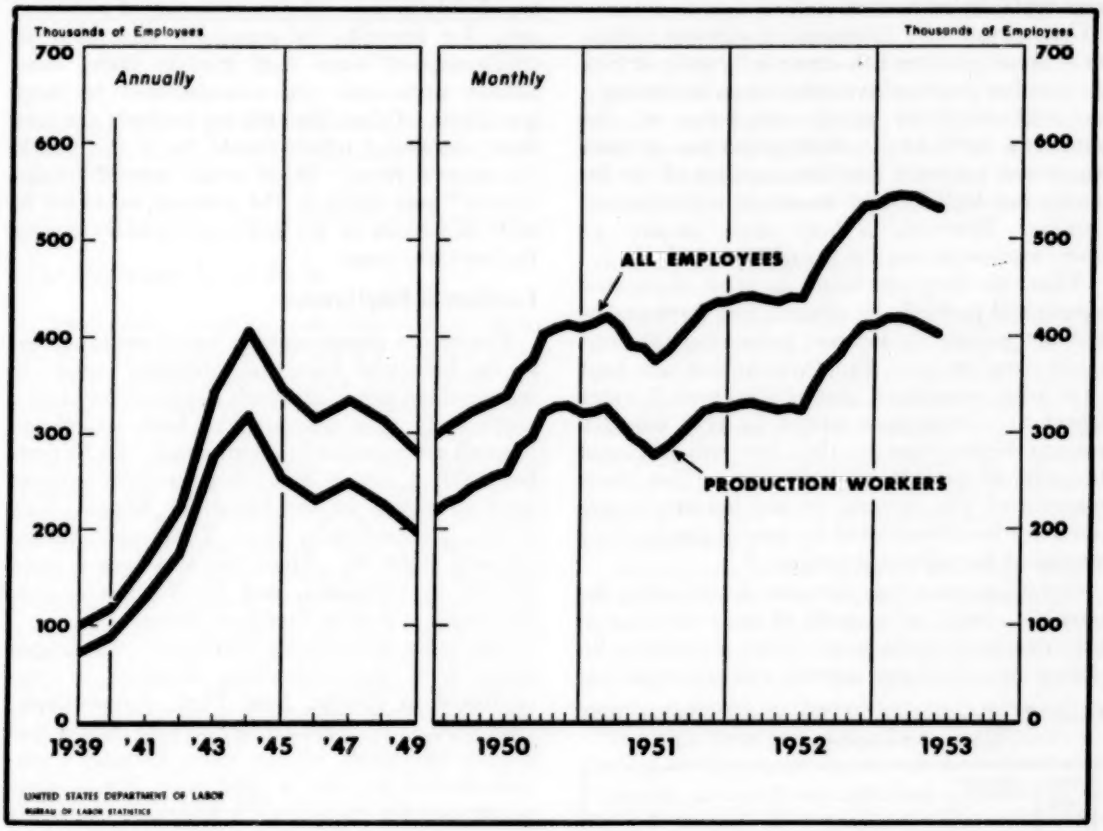
Any sharp employment changes during the remainder of the year will be caused by fluctuation in consumer demand for radio and television sets. Set manufacturers anticipate another autumn of record television sales. Consumer income is at a very high level and television service has been extended to many new areas. Moreover, a healthy replacement market is developing, as it did for radio, and additional sets will be bought for home use as secondary sets. These indications of a healthy fall market are not negated by the near-record level of television inventories in mid-summer. In 1952, retailers sold more than half of their radio and television sets during the last 4 months of the year and a similar pattern may occur in 1953. A seasonal recovery equal to or surpassing that in the fall of 1952 would probably push electronics employment to a new high; nevertheless, in a fall market far below manufacturers' expectations, heavy inventories could have a depressing effect upon production and employment.

Beyond 1953, as military production declines, the electronics industry will have to expand its civilian output substantially to fully utilize its present capacity [2] and work force, both of which have expanded greatly since Korea. In mid-1953, an estimated 200,000 workers were engaged in the manufacture of defense electronics equipment or its components.

Military electronics production will probably remain high for several years and continue to employ substantial numbers of workers. If defense production were completely eliminated, electronics manufacturers would have to double their 1952 output of television receivers, for example, to maintain current employment. Even if procurement should level off in future years at two-thirds of the defense peak, the industry would have to increase its annual output by a million and a half television sets or an equivalent amount of commercial and industrial electronics equipment.

[2] The value of new facilities approved under the Defense Production Act since June 1950 has already exceeded the total value put in place during the entire World War II period.

Chart 1. Employment in Communications Equipment Manufacturing, 1939–49 and January 1950–June 1953



Since it is unlikely that the consumer market can be expanded this much in the near future, some reduction in electronics employment appears certain as defense production declines. Nevertheless, it will probably stabilize at a level substantially higher than before the outbreak of Korean hostilities.

Although television and radio set production may well employ a smaller proportion of the industry's work force than before Korea, it is likely to remain the most important determinant of electronics employment for the next decade. Television service will be extended to many new areas and television ownership in old areas will increase. For example, increasing the number of television homes to the point reached by radio would alone provide 4 years of sales at 1952 levels. And, as already pointed out, a healthy replacement market is developing.

Color television also may be a powerful stimulant to the industry, although the replacement of monochrome by color will probably be a slow and gradual process owing to the high cost of color television sets and studio equipment. For this reason, some industry observers believe that color television will remain a supplementary service and may never completely replace "black and white." At any rate, while commercial color television broadcasting may begin by the end of 1954, volume production of color sets may not be achieved for another year or two. Even moderate output, however, might have a significant effect upon employment, because unit labor requirements for color sets will probably always be higher than for monochrome.

Employment in electronic tube manufacturing will probably decline moderately after the defense peak but will continue above pre-Korean levels,

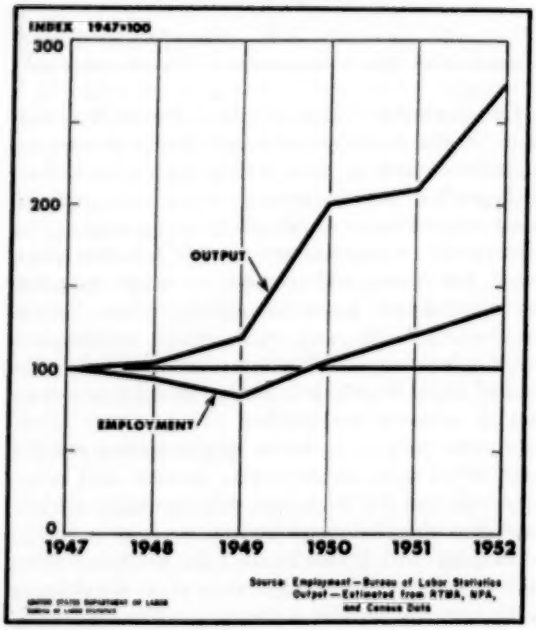
even with declining defense output, owing to the large replacement market.

Commercial and industrial electronics equipment manufacturing has expanded greatly during the past few years and is employing an increasing—but still relatively small—proportion of the industry's work force. Widespread use of such equipment indicates that this segment of the industry can look forward to almost unlimited expansion. However, it may never employ as many workers as receiver assembly.

Thus, the long-run trend in total electronics output will probably be upward, but employment will not necessarily increase proportionately and could even decline. Employment has not kept pace with production during the past 7 years (chart 2). Electronics output in 1952 was 275 percent higher than in 1947 but was produced by only 40 percent more workers. This crude measure of the increase in the industry's productivity is substantiated by special productivity studies of the television industry.[3]

Output per man may rise even faster during the next few years, as a result of improvements in manufacturing techniques. The electronics industry has developed several semi-automatic or automatic manufacturing processes, some of which are already in use. The manufacture of television sets, for example, is especially adaptable to mechanization, since they contain many component parts and are manufactured in large quantities. Other labor saving methods are now being developed which should be in use within the next 2 years. These trends toward "automation" may result in the greatest reduction in unit man-hours in the industry's history during the next few years.

Chart 2. Comparison of Electronics Output With Electronics Employment, 1947–52



Location of Employment

Electronics employment is highly concentrated in the industrial East and Midwest, largely in metropolitan areas, although a number of plants, particularly tube plants, have been established in small communities in recent years. In November 1952, 2 out of every 3 electronics workers were employed in the States of Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts (table 2). There has also been a rapid growth in California, and in North Carolina, Kentucky, and other Southern States.

The radio and television industry—the largest segment of the electronics industry—is concentrated in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and New Jersey. These States had almost two-thirds of the radio industry's employment at the end of 1952, with Illinois alone accounting for more than a fifth and California about a tenth of the total. The rapid growth of electronics employment in California in recent years has been caused largely by the establishment of many avionics equipment firms to supply the State's expanding aircraft industry, although other types of electronics manufacturing plants are also located there.

Employment in electronic tube manufacturing is concentrated in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana, and New York, which employed almost 90 percent of the industry's labor force at the close of 1952.

The majority of electronics workers are employed in relatively large plants; in October 1952, 67 percent worked in plants with over 500 employees and only 9 percent in plants with less than 100 employees.

[3] Between 1948 and 1949 unit man-hours declined 15 percent, while television output increased 300 percent, according to a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on Trends in Man-Hours Expended per Unit, Television and Radio Sets, 1947–49. (Processed report, 1951.)

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of employment in communications equipment manufacturing, November 1952, by State*

State	Percent of total employment	State	Percent of total employment
Illinois	22.4	Ohio	4.0
New Jersey	11.9	Maryland	1.6
Pennsylvania	11.7	Iowa	1.5
New York	10.7	Connecticut	1.5
Massachusetts	9.9	All other States	8.7
Indiana	8.6		
California	7.5	Total	100.0

The Electronics Labor Force

Production workers comprise about three-fourths of the electronics industry's labor force, on the average, although this ratio varies with volume of output and type of product. During periods of high output, production workers comprise a higher proportion of the total. For example, the ratio of production workers to all employees rose from a prewar norm of 75 percent to over 80 percent during peak production in World War II. After the war, it fluctuated between 70 and 75 percent until the advent of large-scale television production in 1950, when it rose sharply, reaching 80 percent in the fall of 1950 when television production reached an alltime high. As television production declined in 1951, the ratio dropped back to 75 percent and remained there until increased production raised it to 77 percent in late 1952 and early 1953.

The ratio of production workers to all employees also varies substantially by type of product. In radio and related products, the ratio varies between 70 and 80 percent, and in the electron tube industry, from 80 to 86 percent.

Complex military equipment requires more emphasis on research, development, and design than set production and is generally produced in much shorter runs with more frequent design changes. Consequently, defense production has required a higher proportion of engineers, draftsmen, electronics technicians, and other skilled workers and a lower proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers. However, since the defense electronics program emerged from the research and development phase into quantity production, the ratio of production workers to all employees has been rising. When military electronics equipment is produced in great volume and with less frequent design changes, as in World War II, the ratio is about the same as during periods of high civilian production, although more skilled workers are required.

The great majority of electronics workers are semiskilled or unskilled production workers who require only brief training. Many of them are women, who comprise over half the total labor force in radio and related products and almost two-thirds in electronic tube manufacturing.

Occupational Composition

Nonproduction workers—who comprised nearly a fourth of the industry's work force in January 1953—were almost equally divided between clerical and stenographic occupations and a wide variety of executive, professional, technical, and administrative occupations (table 3). About 1 out of every 14 employees was a professional or technical worker, such as an engineer, draftsman, or engineering aide.

Among production workers, assembly workers comprised by far the largest occupational group. Almost 30 percent of the industry's work force were estimated to be in assembly occupations at the beginning of 1953, and an additional 9 percent were employed in inspection and testing jobs. The high proportion of assembly, inspection, and testing workers is typical of this mass production industry. In contrast, less than 3 percent of the work force were in metal-machining occupations, despite the increased metalworking requirements of military production. Less than 10 percent of the industry's workers were employed in the numerous fabricating (welding, sheet-metal work, riveting, etc.) and processing (plating, spraying, impregnating, etc.) occupations.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated occupational composition of employment in the radio, television, and related products industry, January 1953*

Occupational group	Percent of total	Occupational group	Percent of total
Nonproduction workers	23.9	Production workers—Con.	
Executive	1.2	Assembly	29.3
Administrative	4.1	Inspection and testing	8.8
Professional	4.2	Repair workers, electronics	2.4
Technical	2.9	Material movement	4.2
Clerical and stenographic	11.5	Factory clerical	1.9
Production workers	76.1	Working foremen	1.7
Maintenance and power	1.9	Apprentices, learners, and helpers	.9
Tool room	2.2	Custodial	1.9
Machining	2.8	Other workers	8.4
Fabrication	6.8		
Processing	2.9	Total	100.0

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Over 4 percent were in trucking, packing and crating, stock handling, and other material movement occupations. The remaining 20 percent were employed in a wide range of maintenance, tool-room, factory clerical, custodial, and miscellaneous occupations.

The occupational pattern of the industry varies widely by type of product and size of plant. In military and industrial electronics manufacturing, a substantially lower proportion of assembly and of inspection and testing workers are employed than in either radio and television receiver or parts manufacturing (table 4). However, far more machining is required in military and industrial equipment manufacturing than in other electronics manufacturing; over twice as many production machinists and machine-tool operators were employed in military equipment as in receiver or parts plants. Military electronics plants employed a higher proportion of skilled workers in almost all occupational groups. This was especially true in assembly, inspection, and testing, where the ratio of skilled workers to all employees in military equipment plants was several times the ratio in the other types of plants.

Parts plants require more workers in fabricating and processing occupations such as riveting, sheet-metal work, plating, and impregnating than end-product plants which are primarily engaged in assembly. In the mass production of radio and television receivers, a higher proportion of material movement workers are employed than in military and commercial equipment or parts manufacturing; but military equipment manufacturers employ a higher proportion of stock control workers.

The most striking variations are in professional and technical occupations. In July 1951, 8.4 percent of the total work force in military and commercial electronics manufacturing plants were engineers, in contrast to 4.7 percent in radio and television receiver and in electronic tube plants, and only 2 percent in parts plants. Military plants also employ a much higher proportion of draftsmen and engineering aides than other types of electronics plants. In September 1950, draftsmen comprised 2.2 percent of plant workers in military and industrial electronics manufacturing plants and only 0.6 percent in other plants.

The occupational pattern of the electronics industry varies less by size of plant than by type of product. Small plants, with less than 500 employees, have a higher proportion of skilled workers and a lower proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers. In October 1952, the ratio of engineers to all employees in large plants (plants with over 500 employees) was over twice the ratio in small plants. The proportion of engineering aides and draftsmen to total work force was also substantially higher in large plants. However, since many small plants are parts plants, these variations cannot be attributed to size alone.

TABLE 4.—*Proportion of total employment in selected occupations in the radio, television and related products industry, by type of product, November 1951*

Occupational group	Percent of total employment		
	Radio and television receiver manufacturing	Military and commercial equipment manufacturing	Parts manufacturing
Maintenance, selected occupations	1.0	1.1	1.2
Tool room, selected occupations	1.2	1.6	1.4
Machinists and machine-tool operators	1.7	4.7	2.2
Punch-press operators and machine welders	1.9	.6	1.3
Inspectors and testers	9.8	6.6	7.9
Assembly, selected occupations	18.8	12.0	22.9
Material movement, selected occupations	3.3	1.5	1.8
Guards, watchmen, and janitors	1.8	2.0	1.2
Stock clerks	.9	1.0	.5

Although data are too limited to measure occupational changes in electronics manufacturing, the occupational pattern does appear to have been modified by the advent of television. There has been a definite increase in the proportion of engineers and other professional and technical workers during the past few years, and the proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers also appears to have increased since 1947.

The high proportion of engineers and technical workers is characteristic of electronics manufacturing. Extensive research and development has been partially responsible for the rapid growth of this industry during the past few years and is a necessary condition for its future growth.

Further changes are anticipated as a result of the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic manufacturing processes which are eliminating many hand assembly operations. The substitution of mechanized assembly processes for hand assembly will become more widespread during the next few years and, as a result, the ratio of assembly and inspection workers may decline sharply. On the other hand, mechanization will increase the proportion of professional, technical, and processing and fabricating workers.

The Third ICFTU World Congress, July 1953

M. Mead Smith and Arnold L. Steinbach*

Major accomplishments of the Third World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), held in Stockholm on July 4–11, 1953, were decisions to give affiliates from the underdeveloped areas a greater voice in operating the ICFTU and to put its organizational and educational programs on a permanent basis. These actions were somewhat overshadowed by the congress' rapid moves to assist the workers who had risen against the Communist authorities in East Berlin and Eastern Germany only a few weeks before the meeting. Nevertheless, they had important implications for the organization's future development, whereas the policy discussions were largely routine.

The congress did not take up any large new policy questions, for the most part merely reiterating or strengthening existing policies. Some delegates expressed the opinion, however, that the election to the ICFTU presidency of Omer Becu, general secretary of the powerful International Transportworkers' Federation (ITF) and widely reputed to be a "hard-hitting and practical trade unionist," might eventually result in a more dynamic policy. The presidential election reflected a "fight for position" in the ICFTU and pointed up once more existing differences of opinion between major affiliates. These differences led to frictions at the 1953 congress, as they had at earlier meetings, and occasioned charges by some groups that the outspoken United States delegation was dominating the conference. As numerous commentators have pointed out, however, such frictions are to be expected in a democratic body, and the differences in viewpoint did not prevent the reaching of agreement on both policy and program.

ICFTU Membership

The congress' decisions reflected graphically the organization's growing maturity and increasingly broad base. In the 3½ years since its founding, the ICFTU has succeeded in establishing itself firmly as a permanent and influential body: its affiliations had risen from 67 organizations representing less than 48 million members in 53 countries in December 1949 to 102 organizations from 77 countries or territories claiming roughly 54 million members in mid-1953. Most of the affiliations since the July 1951 congress in Milan [1] have been small organizations from the underdeveloped areas, a fact which also testifies to the effectiveness of the international's expanding regional operations.

Membership from those areas continued to account for a relatively small proportion of total ICFTU membership, however, as shown in the table (p. 1061). Largest individual affiliates were the AFL, the CIO, and the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), followed by the German Trade Union Federation (DGB). The United States membership, with the United Mine Workers also included, represented over 25 percent of all ICFTU members, while the TUC accounted for 15 percent. Apart from the DGB, with over 10 percent of total claimed membership, no other affiliate had as much as 5 percent.

Congress Proceedings

Over 200 delegates and advisers attended the Stockholm conference, representing 69 affiliated organizations in 55 countries or territories with an aggregate membership of about 50 million. In addition, 18 of the 20 International Trade Secretariats (ITS) sent representatives, and observers were present from several nonaffiliated trade-union organizations, the International Center of Free Trade Unionists in Exile, and various international bodies.

*Of the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Office of International Labor Affairs, U. S. Department of Labor, respectively.

[1] For a description of the Milan congress, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1951 (p. 265). A summary of the report of the general secretary of the ICFTU on its growth and operations during the 2 years following that congress will appear in the November 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

The United States delegation included both President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor and President Walter Reuther of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as well as other prominent AFL and CIO representatives and two officials of the United Mine Workers. Several weeks before the congress convened, these three organizations announced a common position on world problems—which they would uphold at the Stockholm meeting. In line with this announcement, the United States delegates coordinated closely at the conference and maintained a unified position on all major issues.

The main conference work was done by committee, three special committees being set up in addition to the two standing committees.[2] The various agenda topics and reports were presented in the plenary sessions, and general views exchanged, but they were then referred to committee for full discussion and the drafting of resolutions. Most of the committee reports were delayed, with the result that virtually all of the resolutions were submitted to the full congress on its last day and the delegates largely accepted the committee recommendations as formulated. Only on one part of a resolution on economic development was unanimous agreement found impossible.

The limited time available for general debate on the resolutions was the subject of some criticism, however, largely from European delegates. Earlier international federations, predominantly European, relied more heavily on full-dress debate in plenary session to arrive at conference decisions than on the committee type of action so widely practiced in the United States. The fact that this was a "working" congress and took numerous actions to develop and effect an operational program also contrasted sharply with the policies of such previously established organizations, including the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). The ICFTU leaders made little effort to capitalize on the congress for purely publicity purposes, whereas WFTU meetings frequently seem to be little more than propaganda mechanisms.

Policies and Programs

The congress is of course a policy-setting rather than an operational body, although in this instance it did take some direct action on the East German situation. The delegates also elaborated the steps which the executive board was to take to expand the organization's educational program. Apart from this, however, the resolutions chiefly set forth the Confederation's position on a wide variety of issues and called on international agencies, individual governments, affiliated organizations, or the ICFTU executive board to implement these policies. The congress also approved specific actions taken by the ICFTU executive bodies and staff during the 2 years between congresses and adopted the financial and general secretary's reports.

Totalitarianism and National Independence. Early in the proceedings, two East German workers gave eye-witness accounts of the June uprisings in the Soviet-controlled sections of Germany. The United States delegates took the lead in calling for immediate action, both by the ICFTU and by the U. S. Government. A joint AFL–CIO cable to President Eisenhower urged that the United States take the initiative in aiding the East German workers, press for immediate negotiations for free elections in a united Germany, and submit to the United Nations a formal complaint of Soviet violations of human rights and freedom of association. (The President's cabled response, warmly applauded by ICFTU delegates, assured careful study of the proposals and commended the contributions of free trade unionism to the cause of freedom and justice.) This was followed by recommendations, made by both AFL and CIO representatives and promptly approved by the congress, that (1) the ICFTU send a special commission to Berlin to ascertain the facts concerning the worker demonstrations and to urge the United States, British, and French high commands there to press for release of the imprisoned workers and relaxation of oppressive practices, and (2) a special fund be raised to help these workers and their families (to which both the AFL and the CIO were prepared to make a sizable contribution). The commission—made up of one representative from each of the three Western nations involved—visited Berlin and returned in time to report to the delegates on the last day of the meeting; so

[2] These were on organization, finance, and constitution; economic, social, and political; regional activities, publicity, and education; credentials; and standing orders.

also did Mr. Reuther, who had previously been scheduled to visit the city at that time. On the basis of these and the eye-witness reports, the conference paid tribute to the East German workers and castigated the "captive" unions which supported the regime; it called for German unity on the basis of free elections throughout the country. All affiliates were urged to raise "moral and financial support" to back up the ICFTU's pledge of solidarity with the East German victims of Soviet tyranny, as well as to press their governments to demand the release of arrested German workers.

The congress also recommended that the executive board consider setting up funds and committees of inquiry for other regions where "the workers are struggling against their oppressors." A number of other strongly worded resolutions also dealt with these problems of human and trade-union rights. The "full respect of human rights" was stressed as basic to establishing the social justice necessary for peace. In this connection, the delegates insisted on "the right of democratic nations to strengthen their military defense in the face of aggression or threatened aggression," but hoped that aggression would be abandoned and supported certain specific steps toward peace, such as conclusion of an armistice in Korea and discontinuation of the supply of arms to Communist armies in Indochina.

While the main target of the various resolutions on human and trade-union rights was the Communist form of totalitarianism, non-Communist regimes infringing on democratic rights were also attacked, "whether such dictatorial regimes be of the Communist, Falangist, Peronist, or any other type." Further, while human rights are nonexistent in countries under dictatorship, they are not respected in several other countries, the congress stated. Specific murders and imprisonments in Spain, Argentina, Venezuela, and Peru (as well as Eastern Germany) were protested, and affiliates were called on to take such action as warning the workers that the repressive "Peronista" measures in Argentina constitute a threat to peace in the Western Hemisphere and are "very similar to international Communism." Most of these Governments, as well as several Communist regimes, were among those charged with violating trade-union rights in formal complaints previously lodged by ICFTU officials with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the International Labor Organization (ILO); the congress approved these complaints and urged the ILO to "redouble its efforts to prevent violations of trade-union rights." In a general policy statement on South Africa, the congress observed that the Government had intensified its efforts to "enslave" nonwhites and "to wipe out all means of protest" since the original ICFTU resolution on the subject, and that it was attempting "to force its policy of apartheid on the labor movement"; it commended the South African labor movement's resistance to divisive legislation and pledged its support in the struggle to combat racialism. Finally, the congress expressed its disappointment at the decision of the ECOSOC to postpone consideration of the report of the UN–ILO special committee on forced labor [3] and demanded that this matter be dealt with immediately.

Included among the countries where human and trade-union rights are "not respected" were certain non-self-governing territories. In addition, the delegates stated that, just as social justice is a prerequisite for peace, so also is national independence. They reiterated that the ICFTU would combat "colonial oppression" wherever it exists, aid the free unions of non-self-governing territories, and help organize free trade unions where they do not exist. The executive board was instructed to continue its pressure on the UN and metropolitan States in behalf of non-self-governing territories, and also to urge that such territories be represented in the UN and the ILO. In addition, several African territories were singled out for special comment. One of these was Tunisia, on which the Confederation has long been vocal. A representative from the Tunisian affiliate charged the French authorities in Tunisia with preventing a normal trade-union movement there. It was noted that the affiliate had in the immediate past been prevented from sending representatives to ICFTU meetings because delegates were not granted exit visas from their country, and an announcement to the congress that the French Foreign Office had promised to work for a free trade-union movement in Tunisia was enthusiastically received. Nevertheless, the delegates strongly demanded a variety of actions in support of the Tunisian unionists and for the establishment of democratic self-government and national freedom.

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1953 (p. 944).

The strength of the Confederation's attack on the internal practices of totalitarian nations demonstrates the success of member groups in maintaining unity in spite of varying opinions. The main difference in viewpoint is that on the problem of Communist imperialism—not on the basic policy toward Communism, to which the Confederation remains strongly and unalterably opposed, but on the question of how best to deal with it. This difference is chiefly one of emphasis: some unions, led by the British TUC, hold that action should center on eliminating the economic conditions which enable Communism to spread; others, led by the AFL, take the position that the main fight should be against Communism itself. This division of opinion threatened ICFTU unity at Milan but was successfully bridged, and the issue was raised only indirectly at the Stockholm meeting. In his presidential address, Sir Vincent Tewson of the TUC advocated international reconciliation by the trade-union method of face-to-face negotiation, and this prompted Mr. Meany to include a strong condemnation of appeasement in his opening remarks and to stress the tactical nature of the current Communist "peace offensive." Irving Brown, AFL representative in Europe and a member of the United States delegation, further emphasized that the danger from the Communist practices was so much greater than that from the "imperfections" in some Western democracies that the ICFTU should draw a distinction and not attack them on an equal basis; the issue, he said, "is not one of absolute dictatorship and absolute freedom, but rather an issue of absolute dictatorship and relative freedom." The different points of view, and the leaning of a good many delegates toward "neutralism," were also apparent in other speeches. But there was no lengthy debate or "wrangling" over resolutions on the subject.

Differences of opinion were also voiced at the congress concerning ICFTU policy toward the Yugoslav labor movement. The ICFTU has consistently rejected for affiliation any organization regarded as controlled by its government. On the basis of a report compiled by the staff, the executive board had decided that the Yugoslav unions could not be regarded as free agencies, although there was no objection to affiliated organizations' sending delegations to Yugoslavia. At the convention, a Swedish delegate challenged the material in the staff report and urged taking the status of the Yugoslav unions under advisement rather than making an immediate negative decision. In reply, the general secretary reiterated that the Yugoslav unions do not function as free and independent organizations and said that considerable change in their status would be necessary before the ICFTU could accept them as members.[4]

Economic and Social Conditions. The report to the convention on "economic and social tasks of today" was introduced jointly by Mr. Meany and Mr. Reuther, and both presented proposals for a positive program. Mr. Meany enumerated many specific suggestions for national and international action to obtain (1) "freedom from want and insecurity," (2) development of economically underdeveloped countries, (3) "rational economic organization during the rearmament period," and (4) improvements in international migration practices. Mr. Reuther, in a brief statement, outlined various proposals for a "positive fight against Communism on the economic and social fronts."

The numerous resolutions approved by the congress in this field varied from a proclamation that the right to employment is a basic social right and that full employment policies "should take priority over all national and international objectives" to the statement that the ICFTU was prepared to assist affiliates in the establishment of basic minimum wages and machinery for settling industrial disputes. The executive board was instructed to issue a comprehensive policy statement which would also outline practical measures to attain full employment; to give special attention to the establishment of equal pay for equal work in various countries and of social-security systems in dependent territories; and to explore, in cooperation with affiliates and the ITS, the possibilities for conclusion of agreements between trade unions in different countries for the transfer of migrants' membership. The last instruction was part of a lengthy resolution stressing the importance of international migration and recommending various

[4] The admission, recently, of the Yugoslav miners' organization to the Miners' International Federation caused serious friction in that body, with the UMW representative pressing for their exclusion and some European unions taking the position that they should be kept in.

national and international actions on the matter. Other resolutions affirmed the need for high wage policies throughout the world and for social (as well as economic and political) integration of Europe. On the latter issue, it was decided that the ICFTU, in agreement with its European Regional Organization, should establish an inter-European committee to investigate the possibilities of and conditions for such a social integration.

In a resolution on economic development, the congress welcomed the UN's establishment of a special fund to supply grants-in-aid and low-interest long-term loans for financing development programs, as well as the efforts of the UN and its Specialized Agencies to provide technical assistance. Affiliated organizations from countries in a position to do so were called on to urge their governments to make "generous grants" for these purposes. The executive board was instructed to continue to press both individual governments and international institutions to adopt the ICFTU-endorsed development policies, emphasizing especially that such programs be sure to take into account the need for social and trade-union progress. The subject was considered by two of the congress committees and they could not agree on whether to include in the resolution a paragraph criticizing non-UN programs of economic aid and recommending that economic assistance be channeled through the UN wherever possible. This was the point cited on which the congress failed to reach unanimous agreement. The resolution as adopted did not contain the disputed paragraph, with the understanding that that question would be considered by the incoming executive board.

Regional and Educational Activities. The ICFTU's continuing concern with questions affecting the underdeveloped areas was evident in its emphasis on obtaining national independence for the non-metropolitan territories and on the need for economic development. This concern, as well as the increasing stress laid on the day-to-day "working" type of action, was also reflected in the congress' decision to put the ICFTU's special regional fund on a permanent basis and its effort to obtain more able and experienced personnel to carry out the fund's program.

The special $700,000 fund, made up of donations from affiliated organizations, was originally set up by the 1951 Milan congress to be used over a 3-year period, because the scope of the regional program required financial resources beyond those provided by ordinary dues. In spite of some criticism of the type and extent of regional activities to date, the 1953 congress "viewed with satisfaction" the progress of the program in providing facilities for educating trade-union leaders and otherwise assisting in the organization and strengthening of trade-union movements, and decided that they must be carried out on a long-term basis. It therefore (1) instructed the regional fund committee and the executive board to assess the financial requirements of such a program after the completion of the initial 3-year period in July 1954 and (2) called on all affiliates and ITS financially able to do so to pledge additional commitments for a further 3-year program. The general secretary had reported that one of the serious problems encountered in the program was the difficulty of finding suitable personnel; the congress therefore urged affiliates and the ITS to cooperate fully in making available trained trade-union personnel to carry out "this all-important aspect of the ICFTU's work." Another problem was that of the fund's publications program, which had not been satisfactory, according to the general secretary; the regional activities committee accordingly suggested that the production of ICFTU publications be decentralized as much as possible, that more suitable material be supplied affiliates planning to publicize the ICFTU, and that "the practical and industrial aspects of trade unionism" be emphasized.

Another resolution dealt with the policy of the ICFTU's regional bodies, primarily that of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). This resolution was submitted by a representative of the Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC). The CTC had lost considerable prestige when the ORIT decided, at its December 1952 meeting, to move its headquarters from Havana to Mexico City, and the Cuban delegates were reportedly intent on securing from the ICFTU some explicit form of recognition. They dominated the Latin American group at the congress and apparently were responsible for keeping the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), one of the strongest Latin American organizations,

off the ICFTU executive board.[5] The resolution in question included a lengthy statement of the important role of the CTC in the Latin American labor movement, the ICFTU, and the ORIT. In addition, the resolution set forth the general aims of trade-union internationals, which could only be achieved by full collaboration among all affiliates; declared that the ICFTU and the ORIT would intensify efforts to counteract the Communist and Peronist regional bodies; and stated that studies should be made of the specific problems of the underdeveloped countries so as to "put into effect rapidly a large-scale fighting campaign" to solve these problems. The Cubans also suggested that the ICFTU be made a "fighting organ" by giving it the right to call international strikes in support of affiliates; this proposal was, however, rejected by the committee and received no floor support when raised in the plenary session.

The emphasis on educational activities in the underdeveloped regions also resulted in specific congress instructions to the executive board to expand both the short- and long-term educational programs of the ICFTU. On the immediate program, the board was to institute additional regional centers for the training of "trade-union educators, organizers, and propagandists," particularly in the underdeveloped areas; to support short-term ICFTU-directed training courses in particular countries; to make material available for the use of affiliates in their own training and organizational programs; to encourage exchange visits of trade unionists; and to "strengthen collaboration with other pro-labor institutions." The board was also to prepare for establishing an ICFTU international trade-union college which would train officials for trade-union work on the international, regional, or national level. Finally, the delegates called on the board to develop a "comprehensive, world-wide plan to be carried out over the next 10 years which would provide continuity to the work begun or contemplated in the regions and which would be closely coordinated with organizational efforts."

Relations With Other International Bodies

The Congress gave considerable attention to the present role and functioning of the ILO, now a Specialized Agency of the UN. The ILO and the ECOSOC are the chief intergovernmental bodies with which the ICFTU works, as indicated in the resolutions. On the basis of a report on the ILO's work, the ICFTU emergency committee in March 1953 expressed concern and put the subject on the congress agenda; the chairman of the Workers' Group of the ILO Governing Body (a British delegate to the congress) also appealed, at the conference, for greater interest by ICFTU affiliates in ILO operations. The conclusions of the congress were twofold. On the one hand, it denounced the "direct or indirect attacks" on the ILO by governments and "elements acting on behalf of employers" which refuse to give the ILO necessary financial means, and stressed that ILO operations—particularly its African activities and the work of its industry committees—should be increased, not curtailed. On the other hand, the ILO must "adapt its means of action to the demands of the peoples and of the times" and "be more energetic in its action and firmer in its relations with the governments," especially in its efforts to prevent violations of trade-union rights; the ILO "may already have attempted" to do this but "the results of this preliminary action have been rather limited." The executive board was instructed to continue working to increase ILO efficiency, in close collaboration with affiliated organizations, the ITS, and the ILO Workers' Group (a joint ICFTU–ILO Workers' Group Committee having recently been set up); it was also to obtain and coordinate support from affiliates for the ILO and specific ILO programs.

This and other instances in which the executive board was instructed to work with the ITS, as well as their representation at the meeting, point up the cooperative relationship between the ICFTU and the ITS.[6] Joint financing of certain field operations and other types of coordination increased during 1952 and early 1953, but, as pointed out in the ICFTU general secretary's report, the collaboration still left much to be desired. At a general ITS conference held in Stockholm immediately prior to the ICFTU congress and attended by ICFTU officials, the discussion centered on the need for closer cooperation between the two groups, particularly in the

[5] Although the CTC had refused at the December meeting to nominate a representative for the ORIT executive committee, it was invited and sent a delegation to the ORIT secretariat's August 1953 meeting in Mexico City. Cordial relations between the CTM and CTC were re-established and plans were made for the CTC to resume active participation in the ORIT.

[6] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1953 (p. 372).

field of regional activities. The ITS–ICFTU liaison committee forwarded to the congress a statement to this effect, which was noted by the regional activities committee in its report. The ITS statement stressed that they "strongly feel" they should themselves work more actively in this field, over and above contributing to the ICFTU's regional fund. To this end, the "machinery of coordination" should be reviewed and adapted with a view to enabling the ITS to increase their regional work "in the closest possible relation with the ICFTU." A special committee was appointed by the ITS conference to go into the whole question more fully and report to the next general ITS conference.

The question of relations with the Christian and the Communist internationals did not arise directly at the 1953 congress, although the delegates were informed of these organizations' efforts to establish cooperative arrangements with the ICFTU. The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (CISC)—which has recently moved its headquarters to Brussels, the seat of the ICFTU—had sent a 10-point program to the ICFTU in December 1952, outlining procedures for cooperation by the two internationals on regional or functional issues. The CISC proposals were rejected, however, with the explanation that the ICFTU was not prepared to enter a permanent cooperative agreement until all difficulties between the various national affiliates of the two organizations were solved. The outgoing ICFTU executive board reported to the delegates that, at its meeting just before the congress convened, it had reaffirmed this decision, although cooperation for specific objects could continue. WFTU bids for unity of action continued to be ignored by the ICFTU. A written appeal from the Communist-sponsored "Nordic Peace Conference of Labor" for negotiations among the three trade-union internationals was delivered to the meeting, but ICFTU President Tewson refused to accept and submit it to the congress.

Administrative Changes

At its Stockholm meeting, the congress amended the ICFTU constitution so as (1) to enlarge the key executive board, (2) to abolish the general council, and (3) to permit the election to the presidency of Mr. Becu, who was not a member of the executive board as required by the constitution. These moves enhanced the influence of the smaller member organizations and reduced the possibility of a single strong affiliate's dominating the Confederation.

Structural Changes. The executive board is set up on a regional basis, and several affiliates had submitted to the congress proposals to enlarge the executive board by one member—to be allotted to the particular affiliate's region. The congress finally added 6 new seats to the board, raising its membership from 19 to 25, a step criticized by some members as nullifying some of the savings made by the elimination of the general council. The relatively weaker movements of Asia, Africa, and Latin America profited most from the increase—4 of the 6 new posts being assigned to these areas. In fact, the board representation of the first two areas thereby became quite disproportionate to their numerical strength in the ICFTU, as shown in the table below. The other two new seats were assigned respectively to Europe and to North America, giving the UMW representation on the board.

Regional distribution of ICFTU executive board seats and total membership, mid-1953

Area	Seats on 1953 executive board [1]		Number of countries or territories	Number of organizations	Claimed membership, January 1953 [2]	
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Total	25	100	77	102	54,235,143	[3] 100
Africa	2	8	9	10	268,000	(4)
Asia-Middle East	5	20	16	17	6,269,534	12
Australia-New Zealand	1	4	2	2	1,036,332	2
Great Britain	2	8	1	1	8,020,079	15
Europe	6	24	18	20	15,461,706	29
Latin America	3	12	19	34	7,083,675	13
North America	5	20	2	5	16,051,614	30
West Indies	1	4	10	[5] 13	[5] 44,203	(4)

[1] Two substitutes are appointed for each executive board seat, from the same area but not necessarily the same country or organization.

[2] Figures for 18 affiliates which failed to supply January 1953 totals are for January 1951; figures for 5 organizations admitted to affiliation in July 1953 are those listed at the time the affiliation was announced.

[3] Figures total more than 100 percent because of rounding.

[4] Less than ½ of 1 percent.

[5] Number of affiliates includes 1 small organization for which no membership figures were available.

Source: General Secretary's Report to the Third World Congress of the ICFTU, May 1953 (pp. 105-107), and ICFTU Information Bulletin, July 1-15, 1953 (pp. 2-3).

The change in the composition of the executive board assumes even greater importance when the elimination of the general council is taken into consideration. The council, representing all affiliated organizations, had originally been set up to

meet in the years between congresses. It met for the first time in 1952. A number of member organizations regarded the expense and effort involved in this meeting, which actually amounted to a congress somewhat reduced in size, as unjustified and therefore recommended the council's abolition by the congress.

Election of Officers. The 25 members of the executive board and the two substitutes assigned for each were elected unanimously. In the absence of other nominees, J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands (also a former ITF official) was unanimously re-elected as general secretary, as were the Confederation's two auditors.

The new executive board met immediately after the congress ended in order to elect the other ICFTU officers. Mr. Becu was elected president without opposition. Among the 7 vice-presidents were Mr. Meany and Mr. Reuther, who were also re-elected to the 7-member emergency committee.

The presidential election engendered considerable outside speculation as well as some friction among members both before and during the meeting. This was because of the known opposition of the United States affiliates—particularly the AFL—to the possible re-election of Mr. Tewson, whose election in 1951 they had strongly opposed; it was held that his election had violated the "gentlemen's agreement" reached at the ICFTU's founding that the top posts should not be held by representatives from the larger nations. Mr. Tewson did not run for re-election, however, and the "jockeying for position" therefore centered on selection of his successor. The United States delegation strongly supported Mr. Becu, who is Belgian, and the constitutional amendment necessary for his election. The amendment was narrowly defeated in committee, but the full congress subsequently voted to consider it and finally approved it by more than the required two-thirds majority of total membership, with the British delegation voting for it in spite of Mr. Tewson's opposition.

Mr. Meany was the only delegate who spoke in favor of the amendment, and the vigor of the United States delegates' support for Mr. Becu caused sharp criticism from some of the delegates. It also caused Mr. Becu's election to be regarded in some circles as a "U. S. victory"—additionally so because the United States delegates have consistently favored the vigorous and aggressive type of action for which Mr. Becu is known and at times have criticized the ICFTU leadership for failing to take such action. Others stressed that the new president was not likely to become a "tool" of any group; in their opinion, his election merely represented a return to the original agreement on leadership, rather than a step toward substituting the United States members' influence for that of the British.

This return to the original understanding on leadership points up the ICFTU's chief underlying problem, i. e., the problem of the power relation in an organization which includes two exceptionally powerful groups as well as many small, weak affiliates. While the United States members account directly for a much larger proportion of total membership, the TUC commands support from other Commonwealth affiliates and from the Socialist European unions which traditionally look to it for leadership. The different viewpoints of the two groups on methods for combatting Communism have already been cited. Differences in domestic policies also exist, such as that between the United States unions' advocacy of free enterprise and the Socialist philosophy of the British unions; the founding convention agreed to omit any ideological concept from the constitution, but even at the 1953 congress there was occasional reference to these political differences. The agreement that none of the major affiliates would seek top posts was a conscious effort to avoid the clashes to be expected from both strong groups' natural tendency to lead. But the smaller affiliates actually have not had the strength to exercise the necessary leadership and hence have had to go along with one or the other of the larger groups, with accompanying resentments of their own. The original agreement, and the current return to it, held in abeyance rather than resolved this fundamental problem.

Workmen's Compensation in the United States

VI—Accident Prevention

WILLIAM L. CONNOLLY*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Previous articles in this series on workmen's compensation gave an appraisal of legislative and administrative progress, and discussed appeals, Federal legislation, occupational diseases, and medical services. Subsequent articles will deal with problems of administration and rehabilitation.*

CERTAINLY the primary aim of workmen's compensation—the alleviation of the financial burden imposed upon a worker as a result of injury—is a worthy one. And it has been of direct assistance to millions of workers who would have been unable to obtain relief under the old system of employers' liability. Nevertheless, the greatest contribution which workmen's compensation has made to the economic and physical well-being of workers is the stimulus it has given to accident prevention efforts.

Workmen's compensation, at best, merely lightens the loss sustained by an injured worker. Even the most liberal workmen's compensation law does not make up in full the economic loss suffered by a worker through enforced absence from his job, or by a family through the death of its breadwinner. And *no* rehabilitation program can restore an eye or limb to a worker, or fully replace the function performed by the lost member. However, accident prevention can completely free the worker of suffering and loss from injury, and eliminate economic waste to industry from the cost of accidents.

Birth of Safety Movement

The cost of compensation is actually but a small part of the total cost of work accidents. Not every accident results in injury to a worker, although it may result in damage to machinery, material, or goods in process. Not every injury involves payment of compensation, although it may cause some loss of working time and the expense of first aid or medical treatment. And it is generally accepted that the indirect or "hidden" costs of injury—covering such factors as time lost by employees other than the injured, cost of replacing the injured employee, and plant and equipment damage—amount to three or four times the direct cost of compensation and medical benefits under workmen's compensation.

It would not be correct to say that industry had no concept of the indirect costs of accidents before the passage of workmen's compensation laws. Certainly, while the full extent of those costs may not have been appreciated, there was tangible proof of their existence in damaged machinery, equipment, and material.

Nor would it be correct to say that there was no interest in industrial safety before the enactment of compensation laws. Some understanding of indirect costs, a degree of humanitarianism, pressure for safety legislation, and modification of employer defenses under liability laws had already given birth to a safety movement of sorts. But it took the imposition of direct costs upon industry in the form of compensation benefits to give it vigor and to produce the industrial safety movement as we know it today. Whether employers who were to be subject to the various laws were also aware that workmen's compensation would change their attitudes toward safety is a moot point. But the effect of workmen's compensation on industrial safety is beyond question. In 1925, a New England manufacturer, A. L. Emery,

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bluntly admitted before the National Safety Congress that "our first real interest in safety work was forcibly demanded of us by passage in Massachusetts in 1912 of the workmen's compensation act."

Compensation Administration and Safety

The inevitable relation between workmen's compensation and accident prevention was understood almost unanimously by the various investigating commissions whose studies preceded the introduction and passage of workmen's compensation laws. In some States, too, the relationship was reflected in either the titles or terms of the compensation laws. For example, the Massachusetts act was entitled, "An Act Relative to Payments of Employees for Personal Injuries Received in the Course of Their Employment and to the Prevention of Such Injuries"; and the preamble to the 1917 revision of the California law contained the following statement: "A complete system of workmen's compensation includes adequate provision for the comfort, health, safety, and general welfare of any and all employees . . . also full provision for securing safety in places of employment."

More than half the States recognize this close relationship by placing administrative responsibility for workmen's compensation laws and safety programs in the same department. (In several States the workmen's compensation commission administers both the compensation law and the safety program.) Other States usually provide for reporting of accidents by the workmen's compensation commission to the State labor department, so that the department can make prompt inspections in order to prevent future accidents. A number of States also associate safety with the administration of workmen's compensation by providing that benefits shall be subject to increase if the employer neglects to make available reasonable safeguards or, in most cases, to a decrease if the injured employee ignores or refuses to use the safeguards at his disposal.

Development of Safety Movement

In addition, workmen's compensation laws have had other major effects upon the development of industrial safety. One of these arises from the reporting of injuries required of employers under such laws. Prior to their passage, there was no means of gauging the scope or nature of the accident problem. But with the spread of workmen's compensation to State after State, and the extension of reporting requirements within the various States, the scope of injury reporting under workmen's compensation laws has been enlarged steadily until it now covers most employees.

Arthur H. Reede [1] estimates that in 1940, when 47 States had workmen's compensation laws, the employers of 92.7 percent of employees not covered by Federal compensation acts were subject to reporting requirements of State laws. This contrasts with his comparable estimate of 52.8 percent for 1915, based on 23 State compensation laws. Although reporting under some State laws continues to be required only of "subject employers" and, in some cases, after the expiration of the waiting period which must elapse before an injured worker is eligible for benefits, Professor Reede's estimates indicate that these restrictions affected relatively few employees in 1940. For example, 73.2 percent of employees worked in States requiring reports from "all employers," and 64.9 percent worked in States requiring reports for injuries causing absence from work of 1 day or less.

Noting that "the test of any law is administration," Professor Reede adds "there is abundant evidence that with the passing of time the margin of noncompliance with these requirements is narrowing."

This extension of reporting requirements has served to place the facts concerning their own injury experience before an increasing number of employers. More importantly, it has given the safety movement a constantly broadening picture of the extent and nature of the industrial injury problem in the various States and in the Nation, as indicated in a 1952 report [2] to the President's Conference on Industrial Safety:

> Since 1948, there has been an increase in the amount of accident data available to the [State] industrial safety agencies and in the use of these data by such agencies in improving their safety programs. Over half of the States reported that current reports of all

[1] See Adequacy of Workmen's Compensation, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1947.

[2] Report of the Conference Committee on Laws and Regulations on a survey undertaken at its request by the Bureau of Labor Standards.

disabling injuries (lost time of 1 day or more) are available to the industrial safety staff. Other States reported that more limited reports of accidents were available to their safety staff.

Accident data are used by the safety agencies in a variety of ways. A number of the agencies indicated that accident reports are an essential factor in planning general inspection activities or in the special investigations of accidents of a more serious nature. They are used as a guide by safety staff in making special services available to employers looking to the correction of hazards. In one State each accident report is analyzed and entered in the firm's record with indication as to potential cause and the inspector in the area receives a condensed copy of the record each quarter. Some agencies computed frequency and severity rates for various industries for comparison with the records of individual plants, and to help the employers work out a suitable plant safety program.

The method of assuring payment of benefits under workmen's compensation laws in the United States has also played a major role in shaping the development of our safety movement. In contrast with the prevailing system in Europe and in Canada, which emphasizes group liability, we have placed heavy emphasis on individual performance. Through self-insurance and merit-rating, our system has made it possible for larger employers to realize practically all of the savings in compensation costs achieved by a reduction in work injuries.

The resulting impetus to safety work in larger establishments has helped to produce spectacular reductions in injuries by large employers, including employers in fields which once were considered as highly hazardous. At the other end of the scale, our system of elective coverage and numerical and other exemptions have served to remove from a number of employers the financial urge to prevent accidents. In between the two extremes are the employers who have their compensation obligations underwritten by insurance carriers and do not benefit so immediately or so fully from reduced injuries as do the larger employers. The impetus to safety exists for such employers, but not to the degree that it does in the case of larger establishments.

In general, there is corresponding variation in the safety accomplishments of the different sizes and categories of employers. However, this correlation is not universal since workmen's compensation is but one of the factors underlying the safety movement. The initial drive and direction furnished by workmen's compensation has been supplemented by such voluntary safety activities as those of the National Safety Council, the National Fire Protection Association, the American Standards Association, and trade associations, and the informational, promotional, and enforcement work of State and Federal agencies.

Savings From Safety

Safety activities in general are predicated upon the assumption that they are less expensive than accidents. Broadly, considering the human values and the indirect costs of injuries, there can be little doubt of the validity of that assumption. It has been documented, too, in records of the National Safety Council,[3] which contain ample evidence of the savings achieved through safety activity. For example, 1 large company, operating 4 plants, reduced its annual costs for medical examinations, first aid, and compensation from more than $20,000 to $1,900 in 4 years; and intensive safety work undertaken by a construction company saved $33,456 within 6 months of its inception.

Neither savings nor costs of safety programs are limited to compensation. It is difficult if not impossible to obtain comprehensive figures on costs, principally because of the fact that they are so widely distributed that isolation is extremely difficult. Some indication of this, as well as of the vast savings which can be achieved in compensation costs, can be drawn from the recent experience of the Bureau of Ships of the U. S. Department of the Navy.

As a result of an intensive program, the Bureau of Ships succeeded in reducing the number of deaths resulting from work injuries from 100 in 1946 to 4 in 1951. According to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the U. S. Department of Labor, the cost of compensation and medical care in fatal injuries to Federal employees averages $35,000. Thus, had the Bureau of Ships' 1946 death toll persisted, it would have cost the Federal Government $3,500,000 in 1951, so that the actual reduction in deaths saved $3,360,000 in

[3] Published in the 1942 edition of Accident Facts.

the latter year alone. Concurrently, the Bureau reduced its injury-frequency rate from 20 in 1946 to 5 in 1951, thereby considerably increasing the savings.

In reporting on the reduction, the Bureau's Safety Engineer noted that "the most continuously effective part of the Bureau of Ships' program is concerned directly with supervisors and employees. Safety is so much a part of supervision that safety responsibilities and functions are written into the individual supervisor's position description." This quotation points up the difficulty of segregating the cost of even one important segment of the Bureau's safety program. However, since the additional work was imposed upon existing staff, it is safe to say that the cost was negligible compared to the enormous savings achieved.

Similar examples of savings in compensation as a result of safety activities in 7 States and the District of Columbia were reported to the 1952 meeting of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety:

Arkansas: 9.9 percent reduction in workmen's compensation insurance rates in 1951 with no change in benefits.

District of Columbia: a decrease of 35 percent in the all-injury frequency rate in the 9 years following the passage of industrial safety law, which resulted in a 26 percent reduction in compensation insurance rates in the face of liberalized benefits for injured workers.

Illinois: a 10 percent reduction in compensation premiums in the period 1948 to 1951, accompanied by a 30 percent increase in benefit payments.

Indiana: compensation rates lowered 20 percent during 1950 and 1951, while benefits were increased by 25 percent.

Kansas: a 5 percent decrease in insurance rates during the same period, also with a liberalization of benefits.

Minnesota: no specific figures quoted, but report noted that a raise in benefits called for only a slight increase in compensation insurance rates because "of the downward trend in accident frequency and severity."

Oregon: compensation rates decreased 30.5 percent from 1944 to 1951, while benefit rates increased nearly 75 percent.

Rhode Island: compensable injuries reduced 49.2 percent from 1945 to 1949, with a reduction of 8.5 percent in premiums and 13.3 percent increase in benefits in 1949 and further rate reductions in 1950 and 1951. Combined these changes effected annual savings of $3,360,000.

The program which accomplished the notable reduction in workmen's compensation insurance costs in Rhode Island was described at the 1949 meeting of the President's Conference by United States Senator John C. Pastore, then Governor of Rhode Island, as follows:

> It is 4 years since we in Rhode Island set this cornerstone in our safety foundation. Until . . . 1945, our safety laws were written in terms more or less general, [and their] interpretation . . . was left to the industrial inspectors. . . . Not unnaturally and not infrequently there was . . . a serious deficiency in safety standards.
>
> We recognized the need for more effective accident prevention measures. So our General Assembly created . . . a Special Commission To Study Codes and Rules for Safety and Health in Places of Employment.
>
> The Commission made a competent investigation of facts, exploring the need for codes by the use of all available accident statistics accumulated in our State over a period of years. Their aim was a determination of this question: Was it practical to construct by means of mandatory requirements a "floor" for safety and health—this "floor" to represent the minimum conditions which would be permitted in places of employment? . . .
>
> Out of [the Commission's findings and recommendations] came the act constituting the Industrial Code Commission for Safety and Health which I signed into law on April 28, 1946.
>
> This Commission was duly appointed and immediately activated in the setting up of industrial safety and health codes. Seven codes have already been adopted and put into effect. Four additional codes are in the process of preparation.
>
> Ready acceptance of these codes on the part of management, sincere cooperation in complying with their requirements are highlights in our code-making experience. . . .
>
> A State safety foundation saves lives and money. It is a good investment. It deserves adequate appropriations . . . The 37 States replying to an inquiry by the Bureau of Labor Standards reported that they spent a little less than $6 million in the last year on safety work . . . an average of 23 cents per worker . . . But almost half of those States spent 10 cents or less per worker. How does that compare with the conservative estimate that last year's industrial accidents cost American industry and labor over $90 per worker?
>
> The inadequacy of our appropriations is even more evident if we translate them into people and service. The 48 State agencies reporting on this question had a total of 1,018 inspectors. . . . Most of [the States] said they needed double their present staff—or better—to do an effective enforcement job.

. . . I view enforcement as a last resort—not as a first. The purpose of enforcing a safety law is not prosecution but prevention—it is not to punish for violation but to save human life or prevent bodily injury.

Our experience in Rhode Island shows that this can ordinarily be better done by safety promotion. For the majority of accidents today do not arise from a violation of any law but from a variety of other causes. To reach and remedy those other causes, safety promotion, education, and consultation are required. . . .

[Therefore,] to industrial plants our inspection division offers a continuing service in six phases:

(1) Services in analyzing accident reports and reporting methods.

(2) Assistance in developing overall safety organizations within the plants.

(3) Assistance in the development of safety committees.

(4) Visual education services.

(5) Specialized consulting services on individual problems requiring considerable personal attention or technical knowledge.

(6) Assistance to management in determining accident costs and providing suitable instruction in conducting such cost analysis.

Our pressing need is to sell top management, especially among these smaller firms, on the importance of constant, active direction of the company's safety program. We need, as well, the active cooperation of the workers.

History testifies to the tremendous effect of workmen's compensation upon the stimulus and direction of the safety movement in the United States. Such evidence as is available indicates the enormous savings in compensation costs, as well as in other financial and human values, which accident prevention has made possible.

Recent Trends in the Test Selection of Apprentices

ARTHUR W. MOTLEY*

NATIONWIDE BENEFITS to be derived through State programs of test selection and counseling for apprentices include (1) a better quality of apprentices, thereby reducing turnover and training time; (2) protection of the union and the employer by translating the time invested in training into a better all-round journeyman; (3) affording the apprentice some insight into his capacities and abilities, thereby convincing him that apprenticeship in a particular trade is the best job prospect for him; and (4) contributing to the national economy and welfare by assisting to maintain and develop a more adequate skilled labor force for use in national defense and security. These facts were revealed by a study of the nature and extent of test selection and counseling procedures for apprentices in 23 States, made by the Bureau of Employment Security in mid-1953. The Bureau undertook this survey after reviewing a report, released September 1, 1952, by a special committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, which stated that 23 State employment services were assisting unions and employers in the test selection of apprentices.

Although apprenticeship as a system of vocational development of craftsmen is nearly as old as western civilization, it was apparent from the committee's report that the practice of scientific selection of apprentices was largely a post-World-War-II development. The follow-up survey by BES revealed that test selection is rapidly being recognized as a means of lending stability to the apprenticeship system. Test selection has not yet completely replaced the old family tradition, brought to this country from abroad, of passing skills from one generation to another, but it is rapidly gaining ground.

Principal reason for the growth of test selection was the need for reducing the heavy turnover among apprentices. In many States and localities, as many as 50 percent—many of them selected on a "hit-or-miss" basis—had failed to complete training. Unions and employers alike, therefore, seem to be turning to test selection as a means of curtailing attrition and raising the general level of quality of apprenticeship candidates.

General Methods and Practices in the States

Although the survey revealed some interesting variations in the types of working relationships and services, there appears to be a common pattern of methods and procedures in most States.

Types of Services. Generally, arrangements are made for the use of employment service tests, either specific aptitude tests or the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), in the screening of candidates for apprenticeship opportunities. The candidates are referred either by the employer or the union or the joint council for testing and counseling, and the results of these services are then reported back to the body which makes final decisions on the actual acceptance of the apprentices. It is also possible, in most of the reporting States, for the local office to refer candidates on its own initiative, provided that it first makes a check with the accepting authority to insure that an opportunity currently exists or will subsequently exist for placing the candidate.

The GATB measures 10 basic abilities which are related to 20 fields of work and about 2,000 individual occupations. It is particularly useful in screening for apprenticeship because it helps the candidate to decide upon the particular type of occupational training most suitable for him. Specific aptitude test batteries are also used for this purpose in some States, but their value is more limited because each is confined to determining an individual's potentiality for success in a single occupation or occupational field. The specific aptitude tests have been developed for the selec-

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tion of trainees for approximately 20 apprenticeable occupations. However, in those States where the GATB is used, it is possible, through one testing session of 2¼ hours, to consider the candidate for one or all of the 20 apprenticeable occupations, and then to refer him to that particular employer, union, or joint council where his interests, abilities, and capacities can best be utilized. It is also possible, through counseling, to assist the candidate to see himself in relation to a wide variety of jobs and job opportunities and thus become assured that apprenticeship for him is a sound idea; furthermore, it enables him to choose the occupational field in which his abilities can be most effectively utilized in line with his interests and with the opportunities for entrance into, and progress within, the chosen occupational field.

Working Arrangements. Most States have rather informal working relationships with apprenticeship bodies. A few, however, have developed formal statewide agreements of cooperation with State or Federal apprenticeship representatives.

Wisconsin, for example, has a statewide agreement with the State Bureau of Apprenticeship which provides for active cooperation at the local level where employers, unions, and joint councils seek employment service assistance in selection and referral of apprentices. Especially in the Milwaukee area, formal agreements with labor-management committees and employers provide for tests as a screening device in the selection of all apprenticeship applicants. Occupations include electrician, machinist, draftsman, sheet-metal worker, carpenter, plumber, and those in the printing trades. The GATB as well as specific aptitude test batteries are used. All local offices of the Wisconsin State Employment Service indicate that employers and unions have reacted favorably to this use of tests. Both groups have indicated that the program produces better qualified apprentices than before the tests were used, and that turnover among tested applicants has dropped.

Test selection, in most of the States included in the survey, is carried on through local and informal arrangements with employers, unions, and apprenticeship committees or joint councils. In Connecticut, for example, most of the local offices of the State employment service are active in testing candidates for apprenticeship, particularly for entry into carpentry and sheet-metal work. A few offices also test, counsel, and refer candidates for plumber and electrician apprenticeship. By contrast, in Maryland, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship makes his headquarters in the local employment office in Hagerstown and assumes responsibility for developing apprenticeship opportunities for any individual who is recommended as an appropriate candidate by the local employment office after testing and counseling.

The number of Korean veterans who expressed interest in vocational and on-the-job training in the skilled trades has stimulated the development of working relationships with apprenticeship authorities and the employment services. The Maryland State Employment Service reported that, early in 1953, about 80 percent of the Korean veterans tested and counseled by the local office in Hagerstown expressed interest in apprentice training. These veterans were referred to the Bureau of Apprenticeship's representative for consideration as candidates, and he then undertook to develop suitable openings for them. Maryland has had some success in its efforts during 1953 in developing such relationships in behalf of Korean veterans on a statewide basis. Other States are following suit as the volume of Korean veterans being released becomes an important source of potential labor supply for apprenticeable occupations.

Colorado offers another example of local arrangements for test selection. The Employment Service of this State has been quite active in negotiating individual agreements with employers, unions, and apprenticeship councils. Test-selected apprentices are referred for occupations such as carpenter, electrician, machinist, sheet-metal worker, and welder. The most outstanding programs of this nature, particularly from the standpoint of volume, exist in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. In the latter city, a cooperative program was inaugurated over 5 years ago which involved a local union, the apprenticeship committee, and the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

Recruitment in Cooperation With High Schools

In the past 3 years, the State employment services have made remarkable progress in the development of working agreements with secondary schools for the orderly testing, counseling, and placement of high-school seniors and dropouts. In 1950, about 100,000 young persons, and in 1953, nearly 300,000 were served through such programs. As more young people have sought these services, which are scheduled throughout the final year of school for those who plan to go to work upon graduation, the State services have, of course, sought to develop a greater number of apprenticeship opportunities for them. As a result of the testing, counseling, and placement services for young people leaving school, contacts are being continually made with State and local sources of apprenticeship opportunities for referral of suitable candidates to apprenticeable trades. These candidates are subsequently referred directly to appropriate apprenticeship authorities and are considered along with other candidates as openings arise. High-school graduates provide the largest potential source for such referrals. In Oregon, for example, it is reported that out of 1,756 formal apprenticeships currently in force, approximately 70 percent were tested, counseled, and referred by local offices of the State employment services. Similar developments have occurred in other States such as Florida, Alabama, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Test Research on Apprenticeable Occupations

The United States Employment Service and about 20 State employment services are currently engaged in a continuing program of test research designed to extend the occupational validity of the GATB and to increase its effectiveness as a tool for selecting candidates for specific occupations. In such studies, a sample of employed workers is given the GATB and an attempt is made to relate test performance with various criteria of job performance such as production records, supervisors' ratings, or earnings. All of the selection batteries for the 20 apprenticeable trades were developed by this method of research; and a number of States are currently using this method to develop tests for apprenticeable occupations.

The Michigan State Employment Service, for example, was called in by labor and management officials to examine causes for dropouts among apprentice stereotypers. An investigation revealed that lack of basic aptitudes was a major factor, and a test was developed which has been in use for approximately 4 years. Union officials have indicated that the program has proved very effective and has practically eliminated failures and dropouts. Specific aptitude test batteries as well as the GATB are now used in Michigan for screening apprentices not only for stereotyper, but also for machinist, carpenter, draftsman, and tool-and-die maker. Referrals are made to trade schools, junior colleges, and employers, as well as to unions.

Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, Texas, Utah, and the District of Columbia have also undertaken specific test research at the request of local apprenticeship authorities and have developed specific test batteries that have been used successfully to select apprentices. In the District of Columbia, a test research project for carpenter apprentices has materially reduced failures and improved labor and management cooperation in the selection of apprentices, according to the reports of local apprenticeship authorities.

In addition to the State programs cited, Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming are known to have utilized tests to some extent in helping to select apprentices. Most of these States are equipped to develop test batteries for new occupations not currently covered by the GATB or specific selection tests. Employers, unions, and apprenticeship committees interested in obtaining further information about these programs and how they operate in their local communities should contact the local, State, or national offices of the Employment Service.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Occupational Mobility of Chemists, Physicists, and Biologists

SCIENTISTS WITH PH. D. DEGREES are, in many respects, a mobile group. By the time they reach middle age, a large proportion have had experience in at least three of the functions normally performed by scientists—most often teaching, research, and technical administration. Most of them, wherever currently employed, have worked for at least one other type of employer. The majority have held positions in two or more States. Moreover, more than half have transferred at some time from one scientific specialty to another. These findings are based on a study of chemists, physicists, and biologists with Ph. D.'s, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Office of Naval Research.[1]

Fields of Specialization. In view of the long specialized training Ph. D. scientists receive, it would be expected that their careers would be concentrated within limited scientific areas. Nevertheless, nearly three-fifths of the biologists and chemists studied had had some experience outside the specific specialty (e. g., organic chemistry, bacteriology) in which they were employed at the time of the survey (in 1948). Scientists with experience in an entirely different discipline from the one in which they were currently employed were in the minority, but were a fairly sizable group. More than a third of the men working in physics, 22 percent of those in biology, and 16 percent of those employed in chemistry had had experience in another science. In most instances, however, such experience constituted only a minor part of the scientist's work history.

For most of these men, interest in the branch of science in which they had come to specialize had already developed when they entered their junior year in college. Four out of five had both majored as undergraduates and taken their Ph. D.'s in the general field (chemistry, physics, or biology) in which they considered themselves most competent at the time of the survey.

For the 17 percent who shifted their major subject between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, the major for the higher degree usually proved to be the more important in later life. Only 2 percent held a bachelor's degree in the science in which they were currently most competent but a Ph. D. degree in a different field.

Functions Performed. Implicit in a doctor's degree is a mastery of techniques and a body of knowledge which acts as a barrier to movement between scientific fields but which facilitates shifts among different kinds of work within a particular area of specialization. The two principal activities of the scientists in the study were teaching and research: at the time of the survey, 38 percent were college teachers, 30 percent were doing research, and 21 percent were in technical administration, which normally includes both research and supervisory duties. Many of the college teachers (43 percent of those who had held three or more different jobs) had at some time worked as research scientists. On the other hand, 36 percent of the comparable group of research scientists and 42 percent of the technical administrators had at some time held regular college teaching posts.

For 30 percent of the scientists in the sample, a third kind of work was also recorded. In many cases, this experience was gained on the man's first professional job. A third of all the scientists began their careers as teaching assistants in colleges. Another 16 percent had started out either in inspection, testing or similar routine professional work or as high school teachers.

[1] Data for this pilot study were obtained through a detailed analysis of the work histories of 1,122 scientists who were listed in the 1949 edition of the Biographical Directory of American Men of Science. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1121—Occupational Mobility of Scientists—which was prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Defense, contains a comprehensive report on the findings of the study.

Types of Employers. As would be inferred from the transfers between teaching and research, most of the scientists (about three-fifths) had worked for at least two different types of employers. Despite the relatively low salaries paid by colleges and universities, the scientists employed as educators had less often shifted to another field of employment than those working for government agencies or private industry. In the job transfers analyzed, about half the government employees stayed in the government, less than two-thirds of the private-industry scientists continued in private industry, but nearly three-fourths of the educators remained on the campus.

Geographic Mobility. Scientists begin their geographic movements while they are still students. More than 60 percent of the approximately 12,000 Ph. D. biologists, chemists, and physicists included in the Biographical Directory of American Men of Science obtained their bachelor's and doctor's degrees in different States. About half obtained their baccalaureates and doctorates in entirely different sections of the country.

Scientists continue to migrate after they complete their education. Over 40 percent of those in the sample had worked in at least three different States. A comparison of these figures with data on the migration of other occupational groups indicates that Ph. D. scientists are one of the most geographically mobile segments of the population.

Certain regions of the country, notably the North Central and Middle Atlantic States, granted many more doctorates than baccalaureates to the scientists. But the reverse was true in the South. The tendency for graduates of southern colleges to go to northern schools for their graduate work has been a cause of concern in the South. This study shows, however, that Ph. D. scientists do not necessarily work in the section of the country in which they receive their doctor's degrees. The number of scientists employed in the North Central States at the time of the survey was not only less than the number who had received doctor's degrees from North Central universities but also less than the smaller number who had earned baccalaureates in the region. However, more Ph. D. scientists were employed in the South than had received baccalaureates there.

—HELEN WOOD
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Views of Business and Labor on Maintaining National Prosperity

BUSINESS AND LABOR, represented by committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, have separately considered the national economy as the defense program levels out or begins to decline, and have suggested policies for "maintaining prosperity" in the period ahead.[1]

For the Chamber of Commerce, the objective is "to maintain a prosperous, growing and dynamic economy that will provide national security and high levels of employment for . . . labor, capital, management and natural resources." It "must be achieved without inflation—in other words, at relatively stable average prices." Therefore, a policy of full employment at any cost is precluded.

For the CIO, the broad objective is "an ever-expanding economy with ever-higher living standards for the American people," a concept "symbolized in . . . the Employment Act of 1946." Under this law, it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government "to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

Both reports agree that, after defense spending stabilizes or declines, civilian spending must increase in order to support the expanded national productive capacity.

According to the CIO report, "a major responsibility in shaping this economic policy for full employment must be borne by labor and management in collective bargaining. The wage agreements reached in countless bargaining sessions across the country more than ever must reflect the goal of an expanding economy supported by rising consumption. This same goal must also shape decisions on prices, taxes, and indeed all phases of economic life."

Increased Productive Capacity

Both reports emphasize the great industrial expansion which has occurred since the Korean out-

[1] A Program for Expanding Jobs and Production, Report of the Committee on Economic Policy, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., 1953; Maintaining Prosperity, Report by [the] Committee on Economic Policy, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., [1953].

See also Economic Messages, December 1952-January 1953, Monthly Labor Review, March 1953 (p. 278).

break. The real gross national product rose from $311 billion [2] in 1950 to an annual rate of $361 billion in the first quarter of 1953—a gain of about 16 percent, according to the CIO report. A large part of this increase resulted from heavy national security spending,[3] which rose from 6.4 percent of the total output in 1950 to 14.2 percent in the first quarter of 1953, or from $19.8 billion to $51.2 billion, the CIO committee stated.

The Chamber of Commerce estimates that in the next few years we would be able to increase the gross national product [2] on an average of $10 billion to $15 billion annually. "By 1956," according to the CIO report, "the American economy can be producing at a rate better than $410 billion annually"—a gain of about 18.5 percent over 1952—"if only normal growth factors are sustained."

"Translated into human wealth and welfare," continued the CIO committee, "this means a boost in personal income (after taxes) from $234.3 billion in 1952 to $290 billion in 1956 (assuming no change in price level)," or an increase of 24 percent. On a per capita basis, it would be equivalent to a gain in real annual income (after taxes) of $265, or nearly 18 percent.

The above gain is possible only "if we make the necessary adjustments in our economy in the period ahead." If no new "war incidents" comparable to the magnitude of Korea recur, the CIO report continues, national security expenditures will taper off by 1956 to 11 percent of the national output and will further decline by 1960.

"This leveling-off and reduction in defense expenditures will free important resources of the Nation for civilian production," according to the CIO. "It will make possible further advances in living standards, provided enough consumer purchasing power and business investments are forthcoming to fill the gap left by the drop in security outlays."

"Rising productivity and the increasing size of the labor force make continued economic growth both possible and necessary," said the CIO report. To maintain full employment, work opportunities for 1¼ to 2½ million additional persons in the period ahead must be provided to take care of approximately 700,000 persons added to the civilian labor force each year and the estimated million to 1¾ million workers displaced annually by rising productivity.

[2] Measured in 1952 dollars.

[3] National security or defense expenditures, as defined in the CIO report, include not only military outlays, but also atomic energy appropriations, appropriations incident to the Mutual Security Program, and other related national defense outlays.

Consumer Spending

In order to maintain both maximum production and employment, the target of an 18-percent increase in the production level by 1956 must be accompanied by sharply rising personal consumption levels, according to the CIO report. Yet, consumer expenditures, under pressure of a defense economy, declined from 68.5 percent of the total national output [2] in 1950 to 62.5 percent in 1952 (62.7 percent in the first 1953 quarter). "Personal consumption expenditures since 1951 have been held closely in check by a combination of rising taxes, credit controls, debt retirement, and the decline of the real value of incomes and savings resulting from price inflation." Consumer spending must, therefore, be proportionately increased. Since "business investment cannot be expected to offset declining defense spending" in the period ahead, "markets for the rising output must rest on a widening mass consumption base," particularly of consumer durable goods and housing. The report projected a total of approximately 66.5 percent of the gross national product for personal consumption spending in 1956.

Yet, "consumer incomes and savings at present are not adequate for the needed increases in consumer spending," continued the CIO report. "We cannot again count on a backlog of family savings or an unending increase in family indebtedness to insure the necessary increase in personal consumption expenditures. To achieve rising levels of consumer spending, current disposable personal income must be increased rapidly, and the rise must be greatest for the millions of low and middle income families whose needs are great but whose limited buying power now sharply limits consumption."

"Policies of government and private business now must be substantially revised in order to adequately raise the level of real personal disposable income."

Wages and Buying Power

"Production and maintenance workers in manufacturing industries—where union organization is generally effective—improved their buying power since the start of the Korean war, but not enough to share adequately in the economy's rising productivity," according to the CIO.

"For over 2 years after the Korean outbreak, the impact of price rises and tax increases kept the buying power of the average industrial worker's earnings from rising. . . . As for average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers, after Federal income taxes, their buying power was actually somewhat less in June 1952 than it had been 2 years before when the Korean war started."

"While the buying power of wage and salary earners generally increased only a little—if at all—since the start of the Korean war, output per man-hour has been rising steadily. And industrial research, high levels of investment in new equipment, and a skilled labor force all point to continuing rapid increases in productivity."

"The gap of the past few years between lagging wages and rising productivity must be quickly closed" to help increase consumer buying power, according to the CIO report. "Wage and salary increases generally in excess of current productivity increases in this period are necessary and possible."

Elimination or reduction of sharp seasonal fluctuations of production and employment, to which guaranteed annual wage agreements can contribute, was also suggested by the CIO as a means of increasing workers' buying power.

Role of Business in Stimulating Consumption

The CIO report has this to say: "Gross business savings (profits retained after payment of taxes and dividends, plus depreciation allowances) have risen sharply in the post-World-War-II years. Since business investment in new plant and equipment is not expected to rise significantly in the period ahead—if at all—continued high levels of gross business savings will not result in increased spending," but "will lead to idle business reserves at a time when the economy requires rising expenditures to offset declining defense spending."

"Business can bolster expanding consumer markets by seeking to maximize profits in the long run through an increasing volume of sales rather than high profit margins. Low unit profits are essential to secure widening markets." The CIO report also advocates that reductions in business taxes should be passed on to consumers.

Chamber of Commerce Committee Program

The Chamber of Commerce Committee believes that "much can be done to encourage capital expenditures and economic prosperity through the maintenance of relatively stable prices, taxation that least hinders business growth and expansion, and the availability of adequate credit and financing. . . . Government has an important responsibility for creating the political and economic climate necessary to maintain high rates of economic activity and employment and to avoid serious recession. This involves the proper formulation, use and administration of tax policy, government expenditures, debt management, and monetary and credit policies. Wise policies with proper timing in these respects can create the climate and framework within which individual and business activity functions effectively."

The Chamber's report points out that the adjustment of government "spending and taxing activities so as to stimulate recovery during periods of recession and restrain excessive booms is recognized by many as appropriate fiscal policy. . . . Proper and vigorous application of monetary and credit policies will help provide an adequate volume of money and credit to support an expanding economy at relatively stable prices." Specifically, the Chamber of Commerce committee favors tax reductions as a means of stimulating the economy, and recommends reduction of personal income taxes to stimulate consumption. It also suggests "elimination of the excess profits tax and

the double tax on dividends, and reductions in corporate income taxes," to encourage investment, and "more liberal depreciation and obsolescence provisions for income tax purposes." The report stated: "To the extent that producers reduce prices as a result of tax reduction, consumer buying will also be stimulated."

The Chamber also suggested specific business policies against a serious slackening in the rate of economic activity or a recession, although realizing that private business alone cannot prevent such an occurrence. Some of these policies relate to new product development, product diversification, sales promotion, inventory limitation, and the timing of capital outlays.

Program of the CIO Committee

"Government has a major role in helping to provide the climate and the means for full employment and economic expansion. . . . The Employment Act of 1946 points the way ahead, if the road is to be growth and stability. All phases of government activity should be harmonized with this objective:

"Budget making, tax laws, the supply of money and credit, all aspects of fiscal and monetary policy must be planned in keeping with the objective of a growing economy. The social security, minimum wage, health and housing laws must be modernized and improved to raise basic American living standards and to increase consumer buying power. To avoid critical bottlenecks, government agencies must regularly reexamine the adequacy of basic industrial capacity and resources for an expanding economy. The national agricultural policy should assure decent living standards for farmers. . . . There are vast areas for public investment: schools, hospitals, roads, natural resources, and recreation parks and centers.

"Government must also be prepared with a broad range of programs to move in and prevent economic recession or depression which may arise out of insufficient spending in the private economy. . . . Enlightened private and government policies [are required] for the maintenance of full employment."

A Steel Company's View of the Local Union

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following excerpts are taken from an article by Joel Seidman, Richard Hammett, Jack London, and Bernard Karsh, of the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago (published by the University under the title, "Management Views the Local Union," in the April 1953 issue of The Journal of Business). As a part of a research project on "The American Worker as a Union Member," the authors "were interested in inquiring whether there can be a growing acceptance of the union within the policy-making and operating levels of a company despite an apparently continuing conflict or armed-truce relationship between the company and the union." [1]

The Union in the Plant

. . . Overwhelmingly the management group as a whole believes that the union has made an important contribution toward the well-being of the employees, the company, or both. Fewer than half of those interviewed held the union responsible for actions detrimental to the welfare of the company or its workers, with almost all . . . giving the union credit for desirable changes as well. Those taking a favorable view of union accomplishments, as well as those finding it responsible for evils, were widely distributed throughout the management hierarchy.

The union was given credit . . . for raising wages, for reducing inequities, for improving working conditions, for establishing a grievance procedure, and for improving the safety program. It was also credited with getting the company to improve sanitation, provide more adequate locker facilities, improve the lunchrooms, and institute transportation facilities within the plant

[1] In the company studied, 14,000 of the employees are organized into a local of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) which has maintained bargaining rights since 1937. "All the members of top management who are concerned with labor relations matters were interviewed, and samples were taken at three levels of line supervision—superintendents, general foremen, and foremen. This gave a total of 47 interviews at all levels of the management hierarchy. Company officials did not know which of their number were interviewed, and the identity of all respondents was kept confidential."

area. . . . All areas in which the union claims credit for achievements were mentioned by management officials.

On the negative side . . . some members of management believed that the union was responsible for forcing the company to retain lazy and incompetent workers, for restricting production, and for reducing through the seniority system the incentive for workers to be ambitious and seek advancement. . . .

Overwhelmingly, the management representatives agreed that supervision has been less arbitrary in its treatment of employees since the union was organized. They list fairer scheduling of work assignments, more respect shown the employees, the establishment of a grievance procedure, the reduction of discrimination, and the elimination of many bad managerial practices among the improvements to which unionism has led. . . . Employees now have protection from arbitrary and unreasonable behavior of supervisors through the union. . . . At the same time, the effect of unionism has been to curtail the area of decision-making permitted the lower supervisory force, as the power to act on many important issues has become centralized in the industrial relations staff.

Management representatives differed in their evaluation of the union's effect . . . Some felt that the improvement in human relations was beneficial to the company as well as to the employees, since the union was able to bring to the attention of higher management problems involving the lower ranks of supervision that otherwise would never have become known to them. On the other hand, some regretted the limitations on the supervisors' freedom of action imposed by the union, feeling that this had interfered with efficient operation and made some supervisors afraid of making decisions.

. . . Several . . . officials pointed out that the rise of the union had limited the supervisor's right to make decisions in areas concerning such problems as work assignments, rates of pay, and scheduling. Similarly, the foreman has lost his traditional right to define a day's work.

Change in Management's Attitude

Perhaps the most striking fact that emerges . . . is the movement of the managerial staff from an attitude of opposition to the union to one of accommodation to it. . . . A majority of the management representatives . . . had been opposed to the union when it was first organized. . . . Most frequently . . . they disapproved of the union's methods of operation. Smaller numbers disliked the union's objectives, the type of person active in it, or the restrictive effects they feared on management's prerogatives. Others pointed to their family background as responsible for their opposition. . . .

A relatively small number of management representatives, compared to the number who initially opposed the union, remain opposed to it . . . A member of top management objects to "outside" control of union policy and the rising prices for which he feels the union wage demands have been responsible. . . . Other management officials object to the union's share in decision making, to the interference by "outsiders" in personnel decisions and in other aspects of mill management. . . .

It is clear that experience with the union has modified the original attitudes of many of the supervisory staff, almost always in a direction more favorable to the union. The most important factors in this change have been the day-to-day dealings with the union and the realization that the union has bettered the lot of its members. . . . The changed attitude of the company and continued government support of collective bargaining also helped to change attitudes, as did the feeling that the union was here to stay and that one must adjust to that fact. Although there is criticism of the union for hampering production and for protecting the jobs of less efficient workers through seniority, this is balanced by the realization that the union has helped the company in some ways, as by providing better avenues of communication and by creating a more satisfied and efficient work force. . . .

Union Disappearance?

. . . Those interviewed were asked whether it would make any difference to them, as individuals, if the union disappeared and, further, whether they thought it would make any difference to the company. . . . While only 15 percent of the management officials would personally like to see the union disappear, a total of 40 percent think that the company has such a preference. This

view is especially widespread among the lower line of supervisors, the foremen and the general foremen. . . .

Those who said that they would personally like to see the union disappear felt primarily that it would make their own jobs easier. . . . Those who professed indifference . . . usually asserted that they would treat their men just as fairly whether a union was in existence or not. . . .

The management officials who said that they would not want the union to disappear offered a variety of reasons. Some agreed with the foreman who said that workers needed representation to insure fair treatment. . . . A closely related reason was the fear that supervisors might become repressive and arbitrary . . . Others, particularly at the lower management levels, were afraid that wages would be reduced and that working conditions would deteriorate . . . Still others, at all levels . . . argued that collective bargaining was an important and integral part of our industrial system, with values for employees and management alike.

Attitudes at Different Levels of Management

. . . In . . . this company . . . the strongest support for the union in management's ranks is among the labor relations staff and . . . the most critical views are found at the levels of top management and superintendents.

. . . The greatest amount of change of attitude in favor of the union is found in the labor relations group, and the least is found among members of top management. . . . The labor relations department is most concerned with the day-to-day relations with the union, and top management least involved . . . Relations between the line supervisor and the union representative in his department, it is clear, are better in the case of this company than those between top management and the union heads . . .

The line supervisor is primarily concerned with the efficiency of his production unit and plays little or no role in the development of policy with reference to the union. . . . The foreman gets his understanding of company policy not only through oral instruction from his superintendent and the written pronouncements of top management but also through his experiences with workers and union representatives. The higher . . . echelons typically come to the fore during a crisis situation such as a strike; during such periods in the case of a company following a general policy of containment of the union, the statements made by top management may take on an even "tougher" hue. . . . In such crisis periods, moreover, . . . the policy of the company may be brought most sharply to the attention of the line supervisor and be interpreted by him as one which would welcome the disappearance of the union. . . .

Had this company adopted from the beginning an attitude of cooperation with the union rather than one of containing it, it is less likely that a discrepancy such as exists here between the personal beliefs of the foremen and their estimate of company policy would have developed. This gain, from a managerial point of view, might have to be balanced against the voluntary relinquishment of prerogatives in whatever areas the union was invited to share responsibility before it was strong enough to force its way in. Company decisions on such points, the interviews show, may have a lasting impact on the attitudes of line supervisors as well as upon those of union officials and rank-and-file workers.

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Earnings in the Southern Lumber Industry

SOUTHERN lumber workers averaged 86 cents per hour in April 1953—6 cents higher than in March 1950 and 17 cents above the 69-cent hourly average which prevailed in late 1949.[1] These straight-time earnings data[2] are from a series of Bureau of Labor Statistics wage studies in this basic industry, which in 1953 employed about 182,000 workers.[3]

As was the case in earlier surveys, the 1953 study showed a substantial concentration of Southern

[1] Data referred to in this article for the fall of 1949 and for March 1950 can be found in "Lumber in the South, 1949 and 1950," BLS Wage Structure Bulletin No. 76. Also see Effects of Minimum Wage in Southern Sawmills, Monthly Labor Review, September 1950.

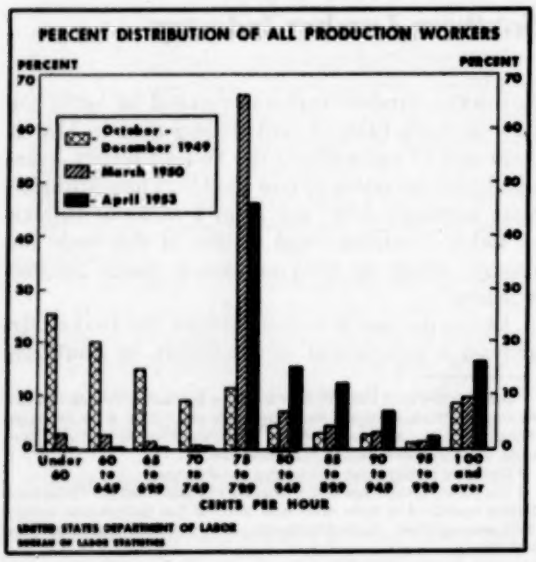
[2] Excluding premium pay for overtime and shift work.

[3] The survey covered sawmills employing 8 or more workers. Integrated logging operations of these mills were included but independent logging firms were excluded. A detailed report will be published in a forthcoming bulletin.

sawmill workers at, or only slightly above, the current minimum wage rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Thus, in April 1953, almost half the workers were at or near the minimum. Nearly 83 percent of the workers were receiving straight-time earnings of between 75 cents and $1 an hour—a greater earnings concentration than in any other manufacturing industry. This pronounced grouping at wage levels of less than $1 an hour is indicative of the character of the industry: the relatively small proportion of skilled workers required in typical Southern sawmill operations; the generally available pool of unskilled labor; and the "compressing" effects of a statutory minimum wage on this type of rural, sometimes transient, and usually small-scale enterprise.

During the past 15 years the general trend of average hourly earnings in this industry has closely paralleled changes in minimum wage legislation. When the first FLSA minimum of 25 cents became effective in October 1938, the average in the industry rose almost immediately from about 27 cents to 31 cents. The 5-cent raise in the minimum a year later increased the average 3 cents, from 32 to 35 cents an hour. The next 5-cent increase in the minimum (to 35 cents) in November 1941 raised the industry average from 39 to 42 cents per hour. The general upward movement of wages during and immediately after World War II submerged the effect of the 40-cent minimum which became effective in February 1944; wages in the industry rose from an average of 42 cents in December 1941 to 64 cents in October 1946. Continuation of the rising trend in wages in the postwar period also was reflected slightly in the Southern lumber industry with the average increasing to 69 cents in late 1949. The 75-cent minimum, effective January 25, 1950, had the immediate result of raising the average 11 cents to 80 cents an hour by March 1950.

Hourly Earnings of Lumber Workers in the South, 1949–53



Industry Characteristics

The Southern lumber industry is widely scattered, with significant numbers of workers in nearly all the Southern States and sawmill operations in most counties. In some instances, logging and sawmill operations are integrated; in others, they are performed independently. Because the mills are usually located in rural areas, the operators generally compete for labor with farmers or typically nonurban enterprises such as fertilizer and cottonseed producers. This factor appears to have materially influenced the wage structure of the Southern lumber industry.

Technological changes in the industry have taken place slowly. The Southern lumber industry has not introduced mechanization to the degree found on the West Coast due at least in part to differences in the types of timber. Recent trends in Southern operations, however, reflect greater use of power chain saws for falling and bucking of trees and continued replacement of horses and mules with tractors for moving logs.

Because of such factors as timber depletion, marketing costs, labor scarcity, and equipment costs, some Southern lumber companies are tending to specialize in logging, rough sawing, or finishing operations, according to Bureau representatives who worked on the survey. Some planing mills which formerly operated sawmills currently contract out the sawing operations or purchase rough lumber; and an increasing number of sawmills which formerly cut their own timber now obtain their logs from logging contractors. Furthermore, as a result of "Tree Farms" programs designed to assure continuous forest crops, reforestation has increased markedly in recent years.

Delayed Effects of 75-cent Minimum

As in earlier instances, the sharp rise of approximately 11 cents an hour occasioned by the impact of the 75-cent legal minimum in January 1950 had the effect of compressing the earnings range of the bulk of Southern sawmill workers. Substantial numbers of workers had their wages increased to exactly 75 cents per hour; many of those at or above that level experienced little, if any, immediate upward adjustment in their rates of pay. Thus, the net effect was to raise from 55 to 80 percent the proportion of the industry's workers whose earnings fell within a 20-cent range around the average. Although in early 1953 the proportion of workers clustered within a comparable range still was about 80 percent, the overall industry average had increased 6 cents and the number of workers earning exactly 75 cents an hour had declined noticeably—from 66 percent in 1950 to 45 percent. Thus, the reduction over the 3-year period in the rather sizable grouping of workers at 75 cents an hour resulted in a more typical distribution of workers within the wage structure. (See chart.) Further, hourly earnings for the middle 50 percent of the workers ranged from 75 to 80 cents in March 1950. By April 1953, the range for this group had increased from 75 to 90 cents—a spread more comparable to the pre-75-cent minimum range of 55 to 75 cents.

Other indications of the return to more usual job differentials included a greater-than-average rise in the earnings of workers in skilled occupations and a more extended distribution of workers in the upper end of the rate range. For example, earnings for the two skilled occupations studied increased about 20 cents, on the average, compared with about 5 cents for unskilled jobs. In the semiskilled group, truck drivers' earnings increased 9 cents—3 cents more than the average increase in the industry. The number of workers earning over $1 had increased from 8.4 percent in late 1949 to 9.5 percent as of March 1950. Reestablishment of job differentials and general wage movements since that date, however, increased the proportion of workers in this group to 16.2 percent in the current study.

Furthermore, the increase in earnings of the top 25 percent accounted for about half the rise in the overall average between March 1950 and April 1953. By contrast, between the fall of 1949 and March 1950 this top group accounted for only about 1 cent of the 11-cent average increase.

Finally, over 8 percent of the workers in March 1950 still earned less than 75 cents an hour; by April 1953, all but 1 percent were earning at least that much. (See table 1.) Since a scattering of workers in the industry are not covered by the FLSA minimum, much of this movement probably was caused by local competition for labor.

TABLE 1.—*Percent distribution of production workers in Southern sawmills by average straight-time hourly earnings [1] and region April 1953*

Average hourly earnings (in cents)	Total South			Border States			Southeast			Southwest		
	All workers	Sawmill workers	Logging workers	All workers	Sawmill workers	Logging workers	All workers	Sawmill workers	Logging workers	All workers	Sawmill workers	Logging workers
Under 75	1.1	1.0	1.6	----	----	----	0.6	0.4	1.7	3.1	3.2	2.4
75 and under 80	46.0	47.1	40.8	19.8	23.1	6.6	56.7	57.1	55.4	31.1	32.5	25.7
80 and under 85	15.2	14.8	17.3	14.1	15.2	9.8	15.9	15.0	20.3	13.9	13.7	14.6
85 and under 90	12.1	11.8	13.6	20.2	20.1	20.2	8.1	7.4	11.1	18.6	19.3	16.1
90 and under 95	6.9	6.9	7.0	10.7	9.6	14.7	5.0	5.4	3.0	10.3	9.7	12.7
95 and under 100	2.5	2.4	2.7	5.5	5.1	7.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	3.8	3.8	3.7
100 and under 105	5.4	5.2	6.2	10.3	9.8	12.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	6.3	6.1	7.1
105 and under 110	1.2	1.1	1.7	3.2	2.8	4.5	.6	.7	.4	1.8	1.4	3.3
110 and under 115	1.6	1.5	2.1	5.0	4.6	6.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7
115 and under 120	.8	.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	3.2	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	1.3
120 and under 125	.9	.9	.8	1.9	1.4	3.8	.7	.9	.1	.9	.9	.7
125 and under 130	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.3	1.7	4.7	1.9	2.2	.4	1.7	1.9	1.2
130 and under 135	.4	.4	.5	.7	.5	1.8	.3	.3	.2	.6	.6	.7
135 and under 140	.6	.7	.3	.5	.6	.4	.6	.7	(2)	.7	.7	.7
140 and under 145	.3	.3	.3	.1	.2	(2)	.2	.3	(2)	.7	.6	1.0
145 and under 150	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	(2)	.5	.4	1.2
150 and under 160	1.4	1.5	.7	1.9	2.2	.7	1.2	1.3	.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
160 and under 170	.4	.4	.3	.6	.7	.3	.3	.4	(2)	.6	.5	.9
170 and over	1.0	.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.5	.7	.8	(2)	1.8	1.2	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	171,231	139,466	31,765	23,704	18,854	4,850	109,500	90,001	19,499	38,027	30,611	7,416
Average hourly earnings	$0.86	$0.86	$0.87	$0.93	$0.92	$0.99	$0.84	$0.84	$0.80	$0.90	$0.89	$0.96

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Skill Differentials

Occupational coverage in the current study was limited to six jobs, which were selected to measure differences between skill levels and to provide a basis for comparisons. Examination of the earnings relationships among these occupations in 1949, 1950, and 1953 indicates that earlier skill differentials had been largely reestablished by the spring of 1953.

	Index of occupational relationship		
	Oct.-Dec. 1949	Mar. 1950	Apr. 1953
Machine off-bearers	*100*	*100*	*100*
Teamsters, logging	105	103	104
Truck drivers, logging	106	103	106
Fallers and buckers, hand	117	114	111
Circular head-saw operators	170	153	164
Band-head-saw operators	216	195	206

Although only 1 (truck drivers) of the 5 jobs had reached the same percentage differential it had prior to the 75-cent minimum, all but 1 had reestablished and 3 had exceeded the previous cents-per-hour differential. (See also table 2.)

The earnings distribution for machine off-bearers (unskilled workers who take cut lumber from processing machines) indicates that general wage movements accounted for nearly all the rise in wages of unskilled workers as well as at all earnings levels. In March 1950, about 90 percent of these workers averaged 75 cents or less an hour, by April 1953, the proportion had decreased to about 55 percent and a substantially greater number were approaching the dollar mark. This movement occurred throughout the Southern lumber industry but was most pronounced in the Border and Southwest regions.[4]

Only one of the few occupations in the industry often paid on an incentive basis was studied. Hand fallers and buckers on incentive pay rates earned considerably more on the average, $1.35, than those on time rates, 81 cents. The difference was much greater than that reported in March 1950, but relatively fewer were employed on an incentive basis. A possible explanation is that power saws are displacing incentive workers faster than time workers but not the more successful incentive workers.[5]

TABLE 2.—*Average straight-time hourly earnings*[1] *of workers in selected occupations in Southern sawmills, by region, April 1953*

Occupation and region	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Sawmilling		
Band-head-saw operators	584	$1.65
Border States	96	1.68
Southeast	308	1.64
Southwest	180	1.64
Circular-head-saw operators	4,739	1.31
Border States	956	1.33
Southeast	3,156	1.30
Southwest	627	1.36
Off-bearers, machine	9,238	.80
Border States	1,865	.86
Southeast	6,099	.78
Southwest	1,274	.80
Logging		
Fallers and buckers, hand	8,784	.89
Border States	2,176	1.00
Southeast	5,028	.78
Southwest	1,580	1.11
Teamsters, logging	2,780	.83
Border States	139	1.03
Southeast	1,745	.79
Southwest	896	.86
Truck drivers, logging	4,405	.85
Border States	681	1.00
Southeast	2,655	.81
Southwest	1,069	.87

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Regional Differences

As in the past, earnings were highest in the Border States and lowest in the Southeast region; among the individual States, West Virginia had the highest average and Alabama the lowest. The ranking of States by average hourly earnings is now almost identical with that which prevailed prior to 1950. This is due to the fact that the States most immediately affected by the higher minimum rate had small increases after 1950; conversely, the typically higher-wage States, where immediate adjustments were relatively minor, by 1953 had regained their late 1949 position through larger increases.

The combined increase for the two periods was almost equal in all States, ranging from 15 to 20 cents an hour, except in West Virginia. In that State, which had the highest earnings level in 1949, the increase was 10 cents. The increase from the fall of 1949 to March 1950 ranged from 1 cent to 16 cents among the States; the increase since that time ranged from 4 to 14 cents. For example, Kentucky, with an average increase of only 4 cents to 1950, has had a 14-cent increase since that time. Mills in Alabama and Georgia,

[4] The regions included in this study were as follows: *Border States*—Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

[5] Since power fallers and buckers were not studied in the current survey, the trend to or from incentive work in that group is not known, but the total number of incentive workers in the industry appears to be decreasing.

on the other hand, which experienced 16-cent increases at the time of the new minimum, reported only 4-cent increases since then.

Differentials by Size and Type of Mill

As in earlier surveys, average pay in the larger mills was generally slightly more than in the smaller establishments, although no consistent differential was apparent in the Southeast region in contrast to the 1950 survey. As could be expected, there was a similar relationship between the 85-cent average pay in portable mills, which are usually small in employment, and that of 87 cents in stationary mills, which are generally larger.

In both comparisons, however, differences in the overall averages were small and those in occupational averages were inconclusive. The portable and smaller mills had a greater concentration at the 75-cent level but had a higher percentage of workers earning over $1. This latter situation probably stems from the fact that one skilled sawyer is generally required, irrespective of the size of the mill.

Various comparisons of average earnings between integrated mills (having their own logging operation) and independent mills showed no consistent pattern, although the former generally had higher occupational averages. The integrated mills were not usually the larger mills, as might be expected; many small portable mills employed their own logging crews.

A small integrated mill can pay lower rates to their logging crews than to their sawmill workers because the FLSA exemption of small logging operations [6] does not apply to sawmilling operations of the same firms. It appears, however, that these firms generally paid the same basic rates to both groups of workers. In such exempt operations, a few more logging than sawmill workers earned less than 75 cents but this was also true in nonexempt operations. Possibly all workers being paid under 75 cents were in establishments that considered themselves in intrastate business only and therefore exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The integrated mills with larger logging crews (over 12) paid higher wages to their logging workers than did the smaller ones (90 cents as compared with 83 cents), but their sawmill workers averaged only slightly more (87 cents as compared with 86 cents). Indications are that these differences were largely due to such factors as size-of-mill differentials and an apparently higher percentage of incentive workers in the larger logging operations, rather than to exemption of smaller mills from the minimum.

On the whole, the relationship between earnings of sawmill workers and logging workers (in integrated sawmills) has been maintained since 1949, just before the minimum was increased to 75 cents. The main difference in the wage structures for these two groups of workers is that a smaller proportion of logging workers get exactly the minimum because more of them are paid on an incentive basis. Industry-wide, the effect of incentive pay on logging workers' earnings, however, is largely offset by the fact that a slightly higher percentage of them receive less than the minimum and that a smaller percentage are in skilled jobs than in the case of sawmill workers. Average earnings for logging and sawmilling workers are, therefore, almost the same.

Entrance Rates

About 60 percent of the workers were in establishments that reported a policy of starting machine off-bearers—an unskilled occupation—at 75 cents an hour. Only a few of the establishments increased this minimum as workers became more experienced. In 1950, shortly after the 75-cent Fair Labor Standards minimum became effective, less than 7 percent of the establishments (figures on number of workers affected are not available) in the industry had minimum rates higher than 75 cents. In 1953, over 35 percent of the workers were in mills with minimums of more than 75 cents.

Less than a fourth of the workers in the Southeast region were in plants having minimum entrance rates of more than 75 cents. In the higher paying Border region, plants representing about 80 percent of the workers had minimums over 75 cents, the most common rate being 85 cents. This was the only region that also reported a substantial number of workers in plants with minimum rates of $1 or more.

—JAMES F. WALKER
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

[6] Logging operations of 12 or less workers and firms operating in intrastate business only are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Wages in Candy and Other Confectionery Products, April 1953

PRODUCTION WORKERS in the candy and other confectionary products industry averaged $1.21 an hour in April 1953, exclusive of overtime and shift premiums, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.[1] Three-fifths of these workers earned between 75 cents and $1.25 and another fifth from $1.25 to $1.50. Only 3 percent earned $2 or more an hour.

In January 1947, the date of the previous nationwide wage study made by the Bureau, earnings averaged 84 cents an hour.[2] Between January 1947 and April 1953, earnings in this industry advanced 44 percent, as compared with an average increase of 49 percent for workers in all manufacturing industries.

The value of products shipped by the confectionery industry in 1951 amounted to more than $900 million.[3] Production, which has shown a substantial increase in recent years, rose 61 percent during the 13-year period 1939–51. An annual increase was registered for most of these years. In 1945 and 1946, however, curtailment of Government purchases of candy during a period when sugar for civilian uses was being rationed, resulted in substantial decreases in production. When sugar rationing was removed in the latter part of 1947, production again resumed its upward trend.[4]

The bulk of the candy manufacturing industry is concentrated in large cities in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions. These two regions together accounted for half of the establishments and more than three-fifths of the estimated employment in the industry. Four-fifths of the establishments, covering more than 85 percent of the employment studied, were located in communities having a population of 100,000 and over. Half of the establishments surveyed had between 51 and 250 workers and only 1 in 10 employed more than 500 workers.[5]

Variations in Earnings

For the country as a whole, wages of men, who constituted two-fifths of the work force in the candy and other confectionery products industry, averaged nearly 30 percent higher than those of women. On a cents-per-hour basis, the differential in favor of men varied from 16 cents in the South to 37 cents in the Great Lakes, Midwest, and Far West regions.

Only 3 of every 10 workers in the industry were paid on an incentive basis. The nationwide average for incentive workers was about 11 percent higher than the average for time workers—$1.30 compared with $1.17; regionally, incentive earnings were also higher, the advantages ranging from 4 cents in the Middle Atlantic to 25 cents in the Great Lakes States. Incentive workers accounted for 1 of every 3 workers in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions, 1 in 4 in the Great Lakes, 1 in 5 in the South, and less than 1 in 10 in both the Midwest and the Far West regions.

The largest establishments, in most areas, had the highest average wages. For example, in the United States as a whole, earnings in establishments employing 21 to 250 workers averaged $1.15 an hour, in contrast to $1.25 in establishments with 251 or more workers. With the exception of the South, where practically no difference was indicated, the hourly wage advantage for workers in the larger establishments ranged from 9 cents in the Middle Atlantic States to 19 cents in the Great Lakes and New England regions.

Regional levels of hourly earnings of candy workers in April 1953 varied from a low of 93 cents in the South to a high of $1.36 in the Far West. In the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions, each employing roughly a third of the workers, average earnings were $1.34 and $1.19 an hour, respectively. Seven-tenths of the workers in the Midwest region and three-fifths in the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Far West regions

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[1] The study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in the manufacture of candy and other confectionery products, including chocolate-covered bars, marshmallows, candied fruits and nuts, salted nuts, and popcorn balls. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing solid-chocolate bars and chewing gum were excluded. Approximately 56,000 workers were employed in the industry as defined for this study; 46,000 were classified as production workers. Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts. More detailed information is available on request.

[2] For 1949 survey data, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1948 (p. 393). In late 1951 and early 1952, a survey was made of the industry in 6 important centers—Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, and San Francisco-Oakland (see Monthly Labor Review, October 1952, p. 413).

[3] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, 1951. Washington, 1953.

[4] Bureau of Labor Statistics report (processed): Productivity Trends, 1939 to 1951—Confectionery Industry. Washington, 1952.

[5] According to U. S. Department of Commerce, 1951 Annual Survey of Manufactures, a total of 67,000 workers were employed by the confectionery industry in that year.

Percent distribution of production workers in the candy and other confectionery products industry, by average straight-time hourly earnings,[1] region,[2] and sex, April 1953

Average hourly earnings (in cents)	United States			New England			Middle Atlantic			South			Great Lakes			Middle West			Far West		
	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women	All workers	Men	Women
Under 75	0.2	0.1	0.3							1.6	1.1	1.9									
75 and under 80	4.5	1.7	6.5	1.9	0.1	3.0	2.8	(3)	4.6	21.1	12.5	26.4	1.1	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.2		0.3
80 and under 85	4.0	1.3	5.9	3.6	.9	5.2	3.2	0.4	5.0	11.8	6.7	14.9	2.3	.4	4.0	2.6	.8	3.8	1.0		1.5
85 and under 90	4.7	1.8	6.7	6.5	.8	9.8	5.0	1.3	7.4	11.6	9.4	13.0	1.1		2.0	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.6		4.1
90 and under 95	9.0	2.4	13.3	12.3	1.5	18.4	7.5	2.4	10.8	19.8	9.4	26.2	5.5	.3	10.1	2.8	.1	4.5	3.9	0.9	5.7
95 and under 100	6.9	3.4	9.4	9.1	1.3	13.5	8.3	1.5	12.9	10.1	17.6	5.2	4.1	.8	7.0	5.0	1.0	7.7	1.9	.9	2.5
100 and under 105	7.3	4.1	9.3	8.4	5.9	9.7	7.2	5.0	8.7	6.1	8.1	4.8	7.3	1.9	12.3	11.0	1.7	17.1	3.3		5.3
105 and under 110	5.0	3.6	5.9	6.0	3.4	7.5	7.7	5.7	8.9	2.5	4.0	1.6	3.5	2.0	4.7	2.9	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
110 and under 115	6.6	5.9	7.1	6.7	9.8	4.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	2.7	5.2	1.2	7.5	4.3	10.4	11.3	4.6	15.8	2.5	.2	3.9
115 and under 120	7.5	6.0	8.5	5.3	9.9	2.6	8.1	7.0	8.9	2.7	4.4	1.6	8.8	5.3	11.9	12.6	2.2	19.5	9.5	2.7	13.7
120 and under 125	6.8	6.1	7.3	5.2	7.0	4.2	7.5	8.4	7.0	1.9	4.0	.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	8.9	3.6	12.3	23.1	1.5	35.8
125 and under 130	6.0	7.9	4.8	5.5	8.5	3.7	7.2	9.6	5.7	2.0	4.1	.7	7.3	7.6	7.0	5.0	8.9	2.4	5.2	6.6	4.4
130 and under 135	5.2	6.8	4.1	6.6	5.9	7.0	5.9	8.5	4.2	1.2	2.5	.3	5.8	7.7	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.6	5.9
135 and under 140	3.7	5.7	2.3	3.7	5.5	2.7	4.6	7.1	2.9	1.2	2.7	.3	4.1	5.5	2.8	2.3	3.5	1.5	4.0	8.1	1.6
140 and under 145	3.5	6.0	1.8	3.3	4.7	2.6	3.0	5.2	1.5	.8	1.9	.2	5.1	8.0	2.7	6.4	15.5	.5	3.1	5.2	1.8
145 and under 150	2.7	4.4	1.6	2.0	4.2	.7	2.7	4.5	1.6	.5	.9	.3	3.6	4.7	2.7	6.0	12.0	2.1	3.2	6.3	1.4
150 and under 155	2.3	4.2	1.0	1.9	4.3	.5	2.0	3.6	1.0	.9	1.9	.2	3.5	5.4	1.8	.6	1.4		3.0	6.7	.8
155 and under 160	1.9	3.4	.9	1.7	3.6	.7	1.5	3.1	.4	.3	.7	.1	3.2	4.2	2.3	1.7	3.9	.2	3.0	6.7	.7
160 and under 165	1.9	3.8	.6	1.8	4.1	.5	1.5	3.3	.2	.3	.6	.1	2.8	4.5	1.4	2.5	6.3		3.2	6.7	1.2
165 and under 170	1.3	2.4	.6	1.3	2.3	.7	.9	1.8	.3	.2	.4	.1	1.9	3.0	.9	2.3	5.7		2.9	4.6	1.9
170 and under 175	1.7	2.9	.8	1.5	3.0	.7	1.0	2.3	.1	.4	.8	.2	2.8	3.4	2.2	.4	1.0		3.8	8.8	.9
175 and under 180	1.5	2.8	.6	1.5	2.8	.7	.9	2.2	.1	.1	.3		2.9	4.3	1.6	.7	1.7		1.5	3.8	.2
180 and under 185	.9	2.1	.2	.8	1.3	.5	1.0	2.6		(3)	(3)		1.1	2.1	.2	.9	2.2		2.0	4.7	.4
185 and under 190	.8	1.7	.1	.7	1.9	.1	.6	1.5	(3)	.1	.2	.1	1.1	2.3	.1	1.0	2.6		1.1	2.3	.4
190 and under 195	.7	1.6	.1	.4	1.1	(3)	.3	.7	(3)	.1	.2		1.3	2.6	.1	1.7	4.0	.2	1.5	3.2	.5
195 and under 200	.5	1.2	.1	.3	.8	.1	.3	.8	(3)	(3)	.1		.9	1.9	.1	.8	2.1		1.1	1.6	.7
200 and under 205	.6	1.3	.1	.1	.4		.4	1.0	(3)				1.1	2.2	.1	.6	1.4		1.3	2.9	.3
205 and under 210	.5	1.2	.1	.4	1.1	.1	.3	.8		(3)	.1		1.1	2.1	.1	.1	.3		1.0	1.8	.4
210 and under 215	.3	.6	(3)	.2	.6		.2	.5	(3)				.5	.9	(3)	.6	1.4		.5	.7	.3
215 and under 220	.2	.5	(3)	.3	.8		.1	.1	(3)				.4	.9	(3)	.6	1.4		.5	.9	.2
220 and under 225	.2	.6	(3)	.3	.9		.1	.2		(3)	.1		.4	.9	(3)	.6	1.4		.1	.2	.1
225 and under 230	.2	.4	(3)	.2	.4		.1	.1	(3)				.4	.8		.1	.3		.3	.3	.3
230 and over	.9	2.1	(3)	.5	1.2		.4	1.0	.1	(3)	.1		2.0	4.2	(3)	.2	.4	.1	1.5	3.7	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	46,097	18,951	27,146	6,191	2,270	3,921	15,228	5,978	9,250	6,513	2,550	3,963	13,511	6,381	7,130	1,814	717	1,097	2,840	1,055	1,785
Average hourly earnings[1]	$1.21	$1.39	$1.08	$1.18	$1.37	$1.06	$1.19	$1.36	$1.07	$0.93	$1.03	$0.87	$1.34	$1.53	$1.16	$1.26	$1.48	$1.11	$1.36	$1.59	$1.22

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Far West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent

earned between $1 and $1.50 an hour; only a fifth had such earnings in the South. The Great Lakes and Far West were the only regions where as many as 5 percent of the workers earned $2 or more an hour. The proportion of workers having earnings of less than $1 an hour amounted to three-fourths in the South, a third in New England, a fourth in the Middle Atlantic, and less than a seventh in the Midwest, Great Lakes, and Far West regions.

Minimum Rates

Minimum entrance and minimum job rates relate to the lowest rates paid in any individual establishment to inexperienced and experienced workers (exclusive of watchmen), respectively.

Two-thirds of all production workers in the confectionery industry were in establishments having minimum entrance rates between 75 and 90 cents an hour. In the South, for example, entrance rates of 75 cents were reported by establishments employing three-fifths of the workers. The most predominant entrance rates in the other major regions were 80 cents in New England, 85 cents in the Middle Atlantic, and 90 cents in the Great Lakes region. Minimum job rates were somewhat higher, ranging from 80 to 95 cents an hour in establishments employing more than half of all production workers in the industry. By contrast, a job rate of 75 cents was a policy of candy and confectionery manufacturers employing somewhat less than a seventh of all production workers. More than half the southern workers were employed by establishments reporting a 75-cent minimum job rate.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 3: United States Steel Corp.[1]

Supplement No. 5

THE AGREEMENTS between the steel-producing divisions and operations of the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) were reopened for wage negotiations in June 1953, in accordance with the terms of the contract. A general wage increase was announced on June 12, 1953. In addition, the parties agreed to eliminate the North-South wage differential by July 1, 1954.

The agreements, which expire on June 30, 1954, made no further provision for a reopening on any matter.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1949 (p. 194); October 1950 (p. 473); May 1951 (p. 563); and February 1953 (p. 151); or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 3.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 12, 1953 (by agreement of same date)	8.5 cents an hour increase	The previous 5-cents-an-hour North-South differential was to be eliminated in two equal steps, one on Jan. 1, 1954, and the second on July 1, 1954.

B—Minimum Plant Rate

Effective date	Provision	
	Northern divisions	Tennessee Coal and Iron Division
Mar. 1, 1952	$1.435	$1.335
July 26, 1952	1.435	1.385
June 12, 1953	1.520	1.470
Jan. 1, 1954	1.520	1.495
July 1, 1954	1.520	1.520

Schedule of standard hourly rates in steel-producing operations of United States Steel Corp.[1]

Job class[2]	Mar. 1, 1952	June 12, 1953	Job class[2]	Mar. 1, 1952	June 12, 1953	Job class[2]	Mar. 1, 1952	June 12, 1953
0-1	$1.435	$1.520	12	$2.040	$2.125	23	$2.645	$2.730
2	1.490	1.575	13	2.095	2.180	24	2.700	2.785
3	1.545	1.630	14	2.150	2.235	25	2.755	2.840
4	1.600	1.685	15	2.205	2.290	26	2.810	2.895
5	1.655	1.740	16	2.260	2.345	27	2.865	2.950
6	1.710	1.795	17	2.315	2.400	28	2.920	3.005
7	1.765	1.850	18	2.370	2.455	29	2.975	3.060
8	1.820	1.905	19	2.425	2.510	30	3.030	3.115
9	1.875	1.960	20	2.480	2.565	31	3.085	3.170
10	1.930	2.015	21	2.535	2.620	32	3.140	3.225
11	1.985	2.070	22	2.590	2.675			

[1] Applicable to all of the company's steel-producing divisions operations except those of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division where the rates for each job class were uniformly 10 cents lower on Mar. 1, 1952, and 5 cents lower June 12, 1953 (effective July 26, 1952, by agreement dated Aug. 15, 1952). As of Jan. 1, 1954, this differential is to be reduced to 2½ cents, and as of July 1, 1954, it is to be eliminated.

[2] See basic chronology for typical occupations in each job class.

Wage Chronology No. 12: Western Union Telegraph[1]

Supplement No. 2

CONTRACTS of the Western Union Telegraph Co. with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (CTU-AFL) and the American Communications Association (ACA) due to expire on March 31, 1952, were reopened early in 1952.

When it became evident that settlement would not be reached by the end of March, the CTU took a strike vote. A strike began April 3 and continued until May 23, when the company and union negotiators concluded a strike settlement agreement, subject to ratification by union members. After the employees returned to work, the negotiators held further discussions on some phases of the agreement, and on August 2, 1952, signed a contract to be effective until May 31, 1954. The terms included provisions for a wage increase and for one wage reopening, at the end of the first year, to negotiate a wage adjustment based on the percentage change in the BLS CPI (revised series) between January 1952 and January 1953. Bargaining conferences which began April 20, 1953, resulted in agreement by the company and the union on an increase for all hourly-rated employees hired after November 1, 1941, except nonmotor messengers. This increase, effective May 24, 1953, was incorporated into the basic wage structure.

The ACA contract was extended to June 1, 1952, to permit continuation of bargaining, and by May 28 the representatives of the company and this union had drawn up a memorandum of understanding. As in the case of the Telegraphers' agreement, certain features of the memorandum were the subject of later discussions. These talks continued until November 28, 1952. At that time agreement was reached, and on December 1 a contract was signed, to be effective until June 1, 1953. On June 1, ACA employees hired after November 1, 1941, received an increase in basic rates.

When the 1952 strike settlement agreement (CTU) and memorandum of understanding (ACA) were concluded, it was understood that the effective date of the wage adjustments was contingent upon the date when the company was granted increased tariffs by the Federal Communications Commission. Subsequently, the company withdrew this reservation and made the wage adjustments effective as of September 1, 1952.

In addition to the basic wage-rate adjustments common to both contracts, the ACA 1952 agreement provided for reducing inequities and for increasing vacation and other benefits, while the CTU agreement changed severance-allowance provisions and eliminated reduced-time tours in all divisional cities and in many district offices.

The following tables bring the Western Union chronology up to the respective termination dates of the two union contracts.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1951 (p. 174) and March 1952 (p. 297) or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 12.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1952 (by agreement of Aug. 2, 1952, CTU-AFL, and Dec. 1, 1952, ACA).	20 percent increase in hourly pay for all 45½-hour employees and those 40-hour employees hired before Nov. 1, 1941. 45½-hour employees placed on a 40-hour week. 10 cents an hour increase for all 40-hour employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941. Increases averaged 21 cents an hour.	Applicable to all employees except nonmotor messengers. Nonmotor messengers having 3 months' service received 5 cents an hour increase. In addition, under the ACA agreement, two funds were established to decrease wage inequities among occupations, as follows: One of $330,000 effective June 1, 1952, and another of $120,000 effective Nov. 2, 1952. A third fund of up to $15 an hour for the entire bargaining unit was provided for automatic wage progressions, to be effective Jan. 1, 1953, if details had been negotiated by that date.
May 24, 1953 (by agreement of Apr. 23, 1953, CTU-AFL).	3 cents an hour increase	Applicable to all hourly employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941, except nonmotor messengers.
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of July 28, 1953, ACA).	4 cents an hour increase	Applicable to all employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941.

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B—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Overtime Pay	
Sept. 1, 1952 (CTU-AFL)	Deleted: Double time for work in excess of 12 hours a day.	Nonmotor messengers continued to receive double time after 12 hours.
	Premium Pay for Saturday Work	
Sept. 1, 1952 (CTU-AFL) Nov. 28, 1952 (ACA)	Existing provision for Saturday as such eliminated, except for nonmotor messengers.	Nonmotor messengers received premium pay as follows: CTU—Time and one-half for the first 12 hours; double time thereafter. ACA—Time and one-half for all Saturday work.
	Premium Pay for Sunday Work	
Sept. 1, 1952 (CTU-AFL) Nov. 28, 1952 (ACA)	----------	CTU (other than nonmotor messengers)—Double time for Sunday work paid only if the work involved a split shift. CTU (nonmotor messengers)—Time and one-half for first 12 hours, double time thereafter, except, double time for all Sunday work if 7th consecutive workday for both CTU and ACA.
	Paid Vacations	
Sept. 1, 1952 (ACA)	Changed to: *All employees*—2 weeks in each calendar year starting Jan. 1 following date of employment; 3 weeks for 15 or more years.	First vacation—Proportion of 2 weeks equivalent to number of months of employment in previous year.
	Severance Allowance	
Aug. 1, 1952 (CTU-AFL)	Changed to: All employees with 2 and less than 15½ years' service accepting layoffs eligible for 4 to 34 weeks' severance allowance;[1] additional 4 weeks for each additional year of service.	Employees affected by force-reduction to have choice of (1) accepting the severance allowance, (2) accepting a pension if eligible, (3) accepting force-reduction furlough with right to claim severance pay within 4 years of effective date of furlough, or (4) under specified conditions, displacing an employee who had less class-of-work seniority.

[1] The schedule provided 4 weeks' pay for employees with 2 but less than 4½ years' service, an additional 2 weeks' pay for each year from 4½ but less than 7½, and an additional 3 weeks' pay for each year from 7½ but less than 15½.

C—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Occupations in the CTU, Western Union Division, September 1, 1952, and May 24, 1953 [1]

1. Commercial Department

Occupation and rate range [2]	Employees hired on or before Nov. 1, 1941							Employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941														
	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—Divisional office group [3]							Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—Divisional office group [3]							Hourly rates effective May 24, 1953—Divisional office group [3]						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Operator; automatic, relief, telephone:																					
Starting rate	$1.32	$1.32	$1.30	$1.27	$1.26	$1.25	$1.24	$1.20	$1.20	$1.18	$1.16	$1.15	$1.14	$1.13	$1.23	$1.23	$1.21	$1.19	$1.18	$1.17	$1.16
Job rate (48 months)	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.35	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.38
Maximum rate	1.69	1.68	1.67	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.57	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.44
Operator; Morse, senior automatic, senior telephone:																					
Starting rate	1.50	1.48	1.45	1.43	1.40	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.27
Job rate (36 months)	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.51	1.49	1.47	1.45	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.54	1.52	1.50	1.48
Maximum rate	1.84	1.81	1.79	1.76	1.74	1.70	1.68	1.63	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.50	1.66	1.64	1.62	1.60	1.58	1.55	1.53
Clerk; delivery EMD, delivery tube and envelope, messenger personnel: [4]																					
Starting rate	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.13	1.12
Job rate (36 months)	1.39	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.24
Maximum rate	1.43	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.27
Clerk; cashier's, counter-sales, credit and collection:																					
Starting rate	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.23	1.23	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.16
Job rate (36 months)	1.55	1.54	1.52	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.44	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.30	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.33
Maximum rate	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.49	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.34	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.37
Messenger, automobile:																					
Starting rate	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13
Job rate (groups 1 to 5—12 months; groups 6 and 7—6 months	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.26	1.25	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.15	1.14	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.18	1.17

2. Traffic Department

Occupation and rate range [2]	Employees hired on or before Nov. 1, 1941						Employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941											
	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—Local office group [5]						Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—Local office group [5]						Hourly rates effective May 24, 1953—Local office group [5]					
	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	R-2	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	R-2	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	R-2
Operator; automatic CND, Morse, Morse-automatic:																		
Starting rate	$1.39	$1.37	$1.34	$1.32	$1.30	$1.37	$1.26	$1.24	$1.22	$1.20	$1.18	$1.24	$1.29	$1.27	$1.25	$1.23	$1.21	$1.27
Job rate (60 months)	1.80	1.78	1.75	1.73	1.70	1.78	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.54	1.52	1.58	1.63	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.61
Maximum rate	1.91	1.88	1.86	1.84	1.81	1.88	1.69	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.67	1.72	1.70	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.70
Operator; automatic, telephone:																		
Starting rate	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.26	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.18
Job rate (60 months)	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.61	1.56	1.67	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.49	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.47	1.43	1.52
Maximum rate	1.78	1.78	1.76	1.70	1.66	1.78	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.52	1.48	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.55	1.51	1.61
Clerk; D and A, route, method, service:																		
Starting rate	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.26	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.18
Job rate (60 months)	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.61	1.56	1.67	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.49	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.47	1.43	1.52
Maximum rate	1.78	1.78	1.76	1.70	1.66	1.78	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.52	1.48	1.58	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.55	1.51	1.61

[1] Rates shown apply only to employees outside the New York Metropolitan area represented by the Western Union Division of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Employees in the New York area are represented by the American Communications Association. For some occupations, rates paid employees in the Southern and Southwestern divisions of Western Union represented formerly by Federal labor unions, but now by the Commercial Telegraphers, differ slightly from those shown.

[2] In each rate range advancement is automatic if requirements of the job have been met, up to the job rate (minimum of rate range plus 80 percent of the range). As originally set up, advancement through the remaining 20 percent of the range was to be initiated by either the company or the union at the top level. By stipulation of the parties, dated Apr. 30, 1948, it was agreed that no merit increases in the 20-percent range would be granted. Under the terms of the July 1950 agreement, increases, generally between the job and maximum rates, were granted to certain groups of employees on the basis of length of service.

[3] Divisional cities are as follows: Group 1—Chicago; Group 2—Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, D. C.; Group 3—Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Seattle; Group 4—Baltimore, Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oreg.); Group 5—Birmingham, Buffalo, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Providence, Salt Lake City, San Diego; Group 6—Akron, Bridgeport, Charlotte, Des Moines, Hartford, Little Rock, Phoenix, Rochester, St. Paul, Spokane, Syracuse, Toledo, Wichita; Group 7—Albany, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Lincoln, New Haven, Peoria, Sioux City, Springfield (Mass.).

[4] Rates apply to various jobs in the same level but job titles differ in some divisional offices.

[5] Local traffic offices are as follows: *Manual operation*—Group M-1—Chicago; Group M-2—4 cities with same general traffic as Pittsburgh; Group M-3—12 cities with same general traffic as Baltimore; Group M-4—20 cities with same general traffic as Albany; Group M-5—Lincoln, Nebr.; *Reperforator operation*—Group R-2—Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Kansas City (Mo.), Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Oakland, Philadelphia, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, and Syracuse.

[6] Accounting department city groups are as follows: Group 1—Chicago; Group 2—Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco; Group 3—Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis; Group 4—Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Portland (Oreg.); Group 5—Buffalo, Omaha; Group 6—Syracuse.

[7] Increase of 5 cents an hour granted after 3 months' service.

C—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Occupations in the CTU, Western Union Division, September 1, 1952, and May 24, 1953 [1]—Continued

3. Accounting Department

Occupation and rate range [2]	Employees hired on or before Nov. 1, 1941						Employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941											
	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—City group [3]						Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—City group [3]						Hourly rates effective May 24, 1953—City group [3]					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Clerk; adjustment, bill rendition, direct billing, service:																		
Starting rate	$1.32	$1.32	$1.30	$1.27	$1.26	$1.25	$1.20	$1.20	$1.18	$1.16	$1.15	$1.14	$1.23	$1.23	$1.21	$1.19	$1.18	$1.17
Job rate (36 months)	1.51	1.51	1.49	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.39	1.39	1.37	1.35	1.34	1.33
Maximum rate	1.56	1.56	1.54	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.38	1.37
Clerk; assembly, CAK message, inspection, sortergraf:																		
Starting rate	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.15	1.15
Job rate (36 months)	1.48	1.48	1.45	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.33	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.31
Maximum rate	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.37	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.35	1.35
Clerk; telephone billing, graphoaddress:																		
Starting rate	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.13
Job rate (36 months)	1.39	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.34	1.34	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.25
Maximum rate	1.43	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.28	1.28

4. Plant and Engineering Department

Occupation and rate range [2]	Employees hired on or before Nov. 1, 1941	Employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941	
	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—All divisions and offices	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—All divisions and offices	Hourly rates effective May 24, 1953—All divisions and offices
Technician, automatic, repeater, wire:			
Starting rate	$1.86	$1.65	$1.68
Job rate (60 months)	2.23	1.96	1.99
Maximum rate	2.33	2.04	2.07
Cable man, equipment man, maintainer section:			
Starting rate	1.86	1.65	1.68
Job rate (48 months)	2.14	1.88	1.91
Maximum rate	2.21	1.94	1.97

Occupation and rate range [2]	Employees hired on or before Nov. 1, 1941	Employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941	
	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—All divisions and offices	Hourly rates effective Sept. 1, 1952—All divisions and offices	Hourly rates effective May 24, 1953—All divisions and offices
Lineman, section:			
Starting rate	$1.61	$1.44	$1.47
Job rate (36 months)	1.84	1.63	1.66
Maximum rate	1.90	1.68	1.71
Lineman (excluding subsistence):			
Starting rate	1.31	1.19	1.22
Job rate (24 months)	1.48	1.33	1.36
Maximum rate	1.52	1.37	1.40

5. Messengers (regardless of hiring date)

Occupation and rate	Hourly rate, all divisions and offices	Occupation and rate [7]	Hourly rate, all divisions and offices
	Effective Sept. 1, 1952		Effective Sept. 1, 1952
Telecycle	$0.85-$0.90	Walking	$0.85-$0.90
Bicycle	.85- .90		

See footnotes on page 1087

D—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Occupations in the New York Metropolitan Area (ACA), September 1, 1952, and June 1, 1953

Department, occupation, and classification [1]	Employees hired on or before Nov. 1, 1941			Employees hired after Nov. 1, 1941					
	Effective Sept. 1, 1952			Effective Sept. 1, 1952			Effective June 1, 1953		
	Minimum	Job rate	Maximum	Minimum	Job rate	Maximum	Minimum	Job rate	Maximum
Traffic department:									
Telephone operator II	$1.35	$1.46	$1.73	$1.23	$1.32	$1.54	$1.27	$1.36	$1.58
Automatic operator II	1.38	1.49	1.73	1.25	1.34	1.54	1.29	1.38	1.58
Morse operator III	1.61	1.74	1.95	1.45	1.55	1.73	1.49	1.59	1.77
Morse-automatic operator III	1.61	1.74	1.95	1.45	1.55	1.73	1.49	1.59	1.77
Assistant teleprinter chief III [2]									
Route clerk, city II	1.35	1.46	1.73	1.23	1.32	1.54	1.27	1.36	1.58
D and A clerk II	1.32	1.43	1.73	1.20	1.29	1.54	1.24	1.33	1.58
Route clerk-general and trunk II	1.32	1.43	1.73	1.20	1.29	1.54	1.24	1.33	1.58
Plant and engineering department:									
Assistant chief, automatic, teleprinter repeater wire III	1.89	2.13	2.37	1.68	1.88	2.08	1.72	1.92	2.12
City lineman III	1.77	1.95	2.13	1.58	1.73	1.88	1.62	1.77	1.92
Equipment man, construction III	1.83	2.01	2.19	1.63	1.78	1.93	1.67	1.82	1.97
Equipment man, maintenance III	1.83	2.01	2.19	1.63	1.78	1.93	1.67	1.82	1.97
Equipment man, city III	1.77	1.95	2.13	1.58	1.73	1.88	1.62	1.77	1.92
Cable man III	1.85	2.03	2.21	1.65	1.80	1.95	1.69	1.84	1.99
Commercial department:									
Clerk operator II	1.35	1.46	1.73	1.23	1.32	1.54	1.27	1.36	1.58
Branch office clerk I	1.23	1.30	1.41	1.13	1.18	1.28	1.17	1.22	1.32
Branch office clerk, intermediate II	1.38	1.49	1.73	1.25	1.34	1.54	1.29	1.38	1.58
Branch office clerk, senior III	1.53	1.66	1.89	1.38	1.49	1.68	1.42	1.53	1.72
Motor messenger I	1.29	1.38	1.65	1.18	1.25	1.38	1.22	1.29	1.42
All other messengers I	.85			.85			.86		
New York repair shop:									
Machinist III	1.88	1.99	2.09	1.67	1.76	1.85	1.71	1.80	1.89
Wireman II	1.90	2.00	2.09	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.73	1.81	1.89
Shopman	1.53	1.61	1.70	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.42	1.49	1.56
Instrument maker III	2.01	2.13	2.25	1.78	1.88	1.98	1.82	1.92	2.02
Jersey City warehouse:									
Packer, light instruments I	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.08	1.13	1.18	1.12	1.17	1.22
Packer, material II	1.37	1.46	1.59	1.25	1.32	1.43	1.29	1.36	1.47
Clerk, receiving III	1.65	1.86	2.16	1.48	1.65	1.90	1.52	1.69	1.94
Clerk, shipping III	1.65	1.83	2.06	1.48	1.63	1.82	1.52	1.67	1.86

[1] In each rate range employees whose performance meets the requirements of the job are automatically advanced to the job rates, as follows: Classification I, after 4 months; classification II, after 6 months; classification III, after 8 months. Increases above the job rate are determined by the company but subject to grievance procedure.

[2] Changed to plant and engineering title and rate range.

Wage Chronology No. 23: Lockheed Aircraft Corp.[1]

Supplement No. 1

A 1-YEAR AGREEMENT between the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., California Division, and the International Association of Machinists (IAM–AFL) replaced the contract that expired on August 22, 1952. The new agreement, ratified on November 9, 1952, was reached after negotiation which extended beyond the August expiration date, a 26-day strike, and assistance by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Under the terms of the new contract, a wage increase was made retroactive to August 25, 1952. In addition, increases in the maxima and minima of all rate ranges were agreed to, and some occupations in intermediate labor grades were upgraded. An escalator clause provided for quarterly cost-of-living adjustments, under which the first adjustment, to be based on the Consumer Price Index (adjusted series) of September 15, 1952, went into effect November 15, 1952. Several improvements in related employment conditions, including shift premium, holiday, vacation, and insurance benefits, were to become effective at various times, depending on the date of approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. Certain other benefits which had previously been company practice were incorporated into the contract for the first time.

The following tables bring up to date the wage chronology for the California division of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 677) or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 23.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 25, 1952 (by agreement of Nov. 9, 1952).	9 cents an hour increase	Additional increases ranging from 5 to 7 cents resulted from upgrading some occupations in several intermediate labor grades. An escalator clause provided quarterly adjustments of 1 cent an hour for every 1.14-point change in the BLS CPI (adjusted series) from the Sept. 15, 1952, index. Wage rates were not to be reduced below the level of rates established at 188.9 of the index.[1] Approved by Regional Wage Stabilization Board Dec. 5, 1952.
Nov. 10, 1952	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. An additional 5 cents an hour increase in the maximum rate for labor grade 1 was approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board on Jan. 23, 1953.
Feb. 2, 1953	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
May 4, 1953	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Aug. 3, 1953	2 cents an hour increase	Do.

[1] The escalator clause provided the following adjustments:

Consumer Price Index (Adjusted series, 1935–39=100)	*Cost-of-living adjustment*
188.9 and less than 190.1	0 cents an hour.
190.1 and less than 191.2	1 cent an hour.
191.2 and less than 192.3	2 cents an hour.
192.3 and less than 193.5	3 cents an hour.
193.5 and less than 194.6	4 cents an hour.

and so forth, with a 1-cent change for each 1.14-point change in the index.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Factory Labor Grade, August 13, 1951, and August 25, 1952

Labor grade	Effective date				Labor grade	Effective date			
	Aug. 13, 1951[1]		Aug. 25, 1952[1]			Aug. 13, 1951[1]		Aug. 25, 1952[1]	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I	$2.00	$2.24	$2.13	[2] $2.33	Grade IX	$1.54	$1.77	$1.67	$1.86
Grade II	1.93	2.17	2.06	2.26	Grade X	1.49	1.72	1.62	1.81
Grade III	1.87	2.12	1.99	2.21	Grade XI	1.43	1.66	1.57	1.75
Grade IV	1.82	2.06	1.94	2.15	Grade XII	1.38	1.60	1.52	1.69
Grade V	1.76	2.01	1.88	2.10	Grade XIII	1.32	1.54	1.47	1.63
Grade VI	1.71	1.94	1.83	2.03	Grade XIV	1.28	1.49	1.43	1.58
Grade VII	1.65	1.89	1.77	1.98	Grade XV	1.25	1.44	1.41	1.53
Grade VIII	1.60	1.84	1.72	1.93	Grade XVI	1.25	1.38	1.37	1.47

[1] In progression from minimum to maximum in a grade, the rate and record of each employee is reviewed each 16 weeks. Adjustments are made in accordance with employee's ability and production record. Record of employee at or above the maximum rate in a grade is reviewed each 32 weeks.

[2] This was the maximum rate for factory labor grade I from Aug. 25 until Nov. 10, 1952. On Jan. 23, 1953, the National Wage Stabilization Board reversed the decision of the Regional Board and allowed an additional 5 cents, retroactive to Nov. 10, 1952. See table A.

C—Number of Factory Labor Grades and Hourly Rates for Lowest and Highest Grades, 1951–52

Effective date	Number of grades	Lowest grade		Highest grade		Rate range	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Lowest grade	Highest grade
Aug. 13, 1951	16	$1.25	$1.38	$2.00	$2.24	$0.13	$0.24
Aug. 25, 1952	16	1.37	1.47	2.13	[1] 2.33	.10	.20

[1] See footnote 2, table B.

D—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
Dec. 8, 1952	Increased to: 8 cents an hour and 8 hours' pay for 6½ hours' work on 3d shift.	8-cent premium for 2d shift unchanged.
	Holiday Pay	
Dec. 5, 1952	----------	Holidays paid for regardless of the day of the week on which they fell.
	Paid Vacations	
Dec. 1, 1952	Changed to: 2 weeks' vacation with pay for employees with 1 year or more of service.	Vacation pay to equal 80 hours' pay at straight-time basic rates. Employees with 1 year's seniority laid off or entering the Armed Forces paid 1/12 of vacation pay for each month of service credited toward vacation period. Part-time employees paid on a pro-rata basis.
	Sick and Injury Leave Pay	
Feb. 1, 1953	----------	Sick leave not used by end of year to be paid for.
	Reporting Time Pay	
Nov. 9, 1952	----------	Employees called to work outside of regular shift hours and finishing work before start of regular shift to be paid for 4 hours at regular rate or time and one-half for hours actually worked, whichever was greater.
	Rest Period Pay	
Nov. 9, 1952	Two 10-minute paid rest periods a shift provided 1st and 2d shift employees.	Previous company practice incorporated in contract.
	Jury Duty Pay	
Nov. 9, 1952	Up to 20 workdays a year with pay allowed employees called for jury service.	Pay to equal regular basic rate minus fee or other compensation paid for jury service. Previous company practice incorporated in contract.
	Field Duty Pay	
Nov. 9, 1952	Up to 15 percent of basic rate in addition to regular rate, plus subsistence and mileage paid employees assigned to field duty for a period exceeding 7 consecutive calendar days. Subsistence not to exceed $10 a day; mileage of 8 cents provided if employee's automobile was used.	Pay to start on 1st day of travel and to end on day before employee returned to work. Additional amount to be determined by company on basis of increased responsibility, and nature and conditions of work. Time and one-half or double time paid for travel on 6th or 7th day of workweek. Previous company practice incorporated in contract.

D—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Flight Pay Bonus	
Nov. 9, 1952	$3 an hour, in addition to regular rate, paid employees assigned to duties on propeller aircraft, with minimum of 1 hour's pay for 1st flight on each day. Weekly bonus of 33⅓ percent of base rate paid employees assigned to duties on jet aircraft.	Basic rate defined as hourly basic rate of pay (exclusive of shift, odd workweek, or overtime premiums) times 40. Employees not flying 1 week during a 4-week period to receive (a) 33⅓ percent bonus for each of 4 weeks if 8 or more flights were made during the period or (b) 33⅓ percent bonus for 3 weeks of 4-week period if 6 but less than 8 flights were made. Previous company practice incorporated in contract.
	Insurance Benefits	
Jan. 1, 1953	Changed to: *Life insurance*—$4,000 for employees earning less than $95 a week; $5,000 for those earning $95 but less than $120 a a week; *Unemployment disability benefits*—$10 to $35 a week for maximum of 26 weeks; *Polio*—$5,000 maximum; Dependents' benefits: *Hospital expenses*—up to $10 a day for maximum of 31 days; *Polio*—$5,000 maximum.	Company to pay all administrative costs of the plan, and premiums for employee benefits after deduction of 1 percent of first $3,000 of wages as required of employee under State law. Employee to pay entire cost of dependents' benefits.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Effect of Allegation in Pleadings. A United States court of appeals ruled [3] that a trial court erred in determining the question of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act on the pleadings alone, and that the court should have withheld ultimate disposition of the issue until evidence had been presented upon trial.

The suit was instituted by the Secretary of Labor under section 17 of the act, to restrain violation of minimum-wage and overtime-compensation provisions of sections 6 and 7. The sole question presented was that of coverage. The district court determined on the basis of the pleadings that coverage did not exist, and dismissed the complaint.

A unanimous opinion by the appellate court held that an allegation charging "production for commerce," phrased in the language of the act's definition of the term, is sufficient, and entitles the pleader to a trial on the merits of the case, to determine whether, as charged, the employees are "engaged in closely related processes and occupations directly essential to the production of goods for commerce."

The work was that of maintaining, repairing, improving, extending, and reconstructing municipal sewer and water systems which served industrial plants and factories producing goods for commerce. Though the work was done for municipalities, which are expressly excluded from the act's coverage, the workers in question were employed by an independent construction and engineering enterprise not within any specific exemption.

Whether maintenance work on sewer and water mains is within FLSA coverage was not decided. As the court pointed out, in actions under the FLSA there is special necessity for having detailed knowledge of all pertinent facts relating to the nature of an employer's business and of the work done by the employees before reaching a conclusion as to whether the employees are within the act's coverage.

Building Maintenance Employees. A United States court of appeals held [4] that the FLSA does not apply to maintenance employees who serve an office building in which no production for commerce occurs. The building in question was predominantly used, but not owned, by a telephone company. It was a typical office building. The first 12 floors were occupied by the telephone company and the remaining 3 by a miscellany of tenants as is usual in office buildings. The telephone company used its space for executive and administrative activities only, its operating equipment being located in an entirely separate building.

In ruling that the building-maintenance employees were not covered by the FLSA the appellate court pointed to the distinction which the act makes between its "in commerce" and "production for commerce" phases of coverage, and applied the more exacting "in commerce" test. Under that test, the question whether an employee is engaged in commerce depends upon whether he is "actually in or so closely related to the movement of the commerce as to be a part of it."

The decision is not in conflict with the holding in the landmark *Kirschbaum* case [5] that the act applies to maintenance employees in buildings used in the production of goods for commerce.

Labor Relations

Fair Employment Practice Act. In the first case in which court enforcement of an order of the New York Commission Against Discrimination has been

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Durkin* v. *McCrary Co.* (C. A. 5, Aug. 6, 1953).

[4] *Durkin* v. *Girard Properties, Inc.* (C. A. 5, Aug. 5, 1953).

[5] *Kirschbaum Co.* v. *Walling* (316 U. S. 517, 86 L. Ed. 1638, 625 S. Ct. 1116).

sought, the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court upheld [6] the order of the commission and the decision of a lower court enforcing it.

An employment agency was found to have discriminated by (1) including on its application form an inquiry concerning any previous change of name, and (2) making oral inquiries relating to the country in which the applicant attended school, the religion of her former employer and his wife, and the national origin of the applicant's name. The court said that each such inquiry in itself may be harmless when asked under some circumstances, "but in their aggregate they have a curiously jarring effect." The commission, the court stated, was not unreasonable in considering the practices complained of as violative of the statute. The court affirmed the commission's order in its entirety.

Two judges dissented with respect to that part of the order which directed the employment agency to furnish the commission, for a period of 1 year, a report of (1) all persons who apply to it for employment, and the disposition of their applications, and (2) all job orders received and referrals made as a result thereof. The dissenting judges said that this part of the order is punitive and beyond the jurisdiction of the commission; that, in effect, it places the agency on probation for a year.

Employer Awarded Damages. An appellate court in Virginia reduced the amount of compensatory damages awarded by a lower court from $275,437 to $29,326. However, in the same decision, it upheld [7] a jury award of $100,000 in punitive damages. The awards had been allowed against a union charged with using threats of physical violence and acts of intimidation, thus causing the employees of a construction contractor to discontinue work, which resulted in a loss to the contractor of certain fees and profits.

The court said that State courts had jurisdiction of the matter even though the union's activities may also have constituted unfair labor practices under the Labor Management Relations Act (the amended National Labor Relations Act). Nothing in that act, said the court, is "designed to deprive an employer of his common-law right of action in a State court for acts of intimidation or violence which may constitute unfair labor practices."

Company Houses—Collective Bargaining. (1) A court of appeals upheld [8] an order of the National Labor Relations Board [9] directing an employer to bargain collectively with respect to an increase in rent for company-owned houses. The court pointed out that the rents for such houses had been below the rents prevailing in the vicinity, and that the houses were more convenient to the place of employment than other housing available to the employees. These circumstances, the court stated, had given occupants of the houses advantages "which undoubtedly affected their conditions of employment," thus bringing the matter within the field of collective bargaining.

(2) Another court of appeals, however, reversed [10] a similar order of the Board, and ruled that the terms and conditions of employee occupancy of company-owned houses were not subject to collective bargaining. The rentals charged, the court stated, were comparable to those charged for similar housing in the area. No necessity was imposed, either by the employer or by force of circumstances, said the court, for the employees to occupy the company housing, adequate housing being available elsewhere in the vicinity.

Strikers Denied Reinstatement—Picket-Line Conduct. A court of appeals overruled [11] the NLRB and denied reinstatement to strikers who had used "insulting and profane language calculated and intended to publicly humiliate and degrade" employees who were attempting to work, in an effort to prevent them from working. The court said that employment of persons who had been guilty of such conduct would have a disruptive effect because of the antagonism and feeling aroused. In this case, there was evidence that the employees who had been subjected to the conduct in question refused to work with those who had been guilty of the conduct.

The Board had held that the strikers in question were entitled to reinstatement, notwithstanding

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[6] *Holland* v. *Edwards* (N. Y. Supr. Ct., App. Div., July 7, 1953).
[7] *United Construction Workers* v. *Laburnum* (Va. Supr. Ct. of App., Apr. 20, 1953).
[8] *NLRB* v. *Lehigh Portland Cement Co.* (C. A. 4, July 21, 1953).
[9] *Lehigh Portland Cement Co.* (101 NLRB No. 110, Nov. 24, 1952). See Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1953 (p. 177).
[10] *NLRB* v. *Bemis Bro. Bag Co.* (C. A. 5, Aug. 6, 1953).
[11] *NLRB* v. *Longview Furniture Co.* (C. A. 4, July 27, 1953).

their use of the objectionable language; that to expect pickets to curb their language "to some point short of the utterances here in question would be to ignore the industrial realities of speech in a workaday world and to impose a serious stricture upon employees in the exercise of rights under the act."

Discharge for Refusal to Settle Wage-Hour Claim. A court of appeals upheld [12] an NLRB order directing the reinstatement of a worker who had been discharged for refusal to accept an employer offer of $100 in settlement of a $700 back-wage award. The award had been obtained, with the aid of a union, under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The court agreed with the Board that the giving of aid by a labor union to an employee in prosecuting a claim for back wages is a concerted activity which is protected by the act, and that to discharge an employee for invoking such aid and participating in such activity is clearly an unfair labor practice which the Board can redress.

Discharge by Employer and Union. The NLRB found [13] an employer and a union, in effecting the discharge of an employee, were not guilty of unfair labor practices under the provisions of sections 8 (a) (3) and 8 (b) (2) of the LMRA. Those sections forbid discrimination against an employee under a union-shop contract if "membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership."

The employee had previously been expelled from the union for dual unionism at a time when the union held a union-shop contract with the employer. Fourteen months later, under a subsequent union-shop agreement, she was discharged for failure to tender a second initiation fee to reacquire membership. The NLRB General Counsel contended that the exaction of a second initiation fee was, in effect, a fine for the employee's previous misconduct.

The Board, however, considered the employee as a nonmember of the union. As such she was, of course, the Board held, protected from discharge if membership was not available to her on the terms and conditions generally applicable. Since the union, however, was willing to accept her as a member upon payment of the regular initiation fee and dues, there was no discrimination in the requirement that she pay an initiation fee, even though she had paid one in connection with her previous membership.

Unemployment Compensation

Labor Dispute. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania held [14] that a claimant who became unemployed because of a wage dispute between an employer and a union, was unemployed due to a labor dispute and was ineligible for benefits. Claimant's contention that the employer violated the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees "invites us to enter a forbidden domain," the court stated. It also said that neither the unemployment compensation board nor the court could base an award of compensation benefits upon a finding that an employer had not fulfilled his obligation to bargain collectively. Proof of a violation of the State labor relations act will not support an award of benefits nor a finding of a lockout unless it also shows a withholding of work. The court stated that an employer's liability "is fixed as payment of back pay by the very statute which denounces the practices, and thus provides the exclusive financial remedy for his dereliction."

Voluntary Leaving of Employment. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania held [15] that a woman worker who lost her status as an employee because she did not pay a required union fee left her employment voluntarily, since she did not take those precautions to guard her job which a reasonably prudent person would take. She had previously been employed by the same employer, and on voluntarily leaving, she failed to ask for a withdrawal card from the union. After her reemployment several weeks later, she did not revive her good standing as a union member. The court stated that her loss of employment was volitional, since she knew what would be the consequences of neglect to pay her dues after her reemployment. Her persistent refusal, the court pointed out, to pay the reinstatement fee which was a condition for union membership after nonpayment of dues brought about her suspension from the union.

[12] *NLRB* v. *Moss Planing Mill Co.* (C. A. 4, July 24, 1953).
[13] *Kuner-Empson Co.* (106 NLRB No. 116, Aug 10, 1953).
[14] *Burleson* v. *Board of Review*, (Super. Ct. of Pa., July 14, 1953).
[15] *O'Donnell* v. *Board of Review*, (Super. Ct. of Pa., July 14, 1953).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

August 5, 1953

[WAYNE COUNTY] MICHIGAN CIRCUIT COURT granted an injunction to an employer restraining the union from insistence on a contract clause which would severely restrict the use of a labor-saving device. It ruled that the demand was not related to any lawful labor objective. The case involved was *Austin et al.* v. *Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, Painters' District Council, No. 22 (AFL) et al.* (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Aug. 31, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 2594.)

August 8

THE PRESIDENT approved a 2-year extension, until December 31, 1955, of the act authorizing the recruitment of Mexican farm labor for agricultural work in the United States. (Source: Public Law 237, 83d Cong., 1st Sess.)

August 9

THE International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America (CIO) jointly announced the signing of a "no-raiding-of-membership" agreement, similar to the recent pact of the Machinists and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) (see Chron. item for June 11, 1953, MLR, Aug. 1953). The agreement also provides for joint negotiations where beneficial, and for mutual assistance to prevent employers from relocating their plants in an effort to escape union organization. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 10, 1953; and The Machinist, Aug. 13, 1953.)

August 11

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the AFL voted to recommend that the annual AFL convention suspend the International Longshoremen's Association (see Chron. item for July 15, 1953, MLR, Sept. 1953). In a letter to the union, AFL President Meany pointed out that the council was recommending suspension "until such time as the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is satisfied" that the ILA "has taken the necessary action to comply in good faith" with earlier cleanup demands. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 12, 1953.)

August 12

THE AFL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL approved the no-raiding-of-membership agreement between the AFL and CIO (see Chron. item for June 2, 1953, MLR, Aug. 1953) and voted to recommend its ratification to the annual convention. Thereupon the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America unexpectedly announced its withdrawal from the AFL in protest, alleging failure of the Federation to control its own affiliates in jurisdictional disputes. The council declared vacant the post of AFL first vice president, held by the Carpenters' president emeritus, and, on the following day, David Beck, Teamsters' president, was elected 13th vice president of the AFL. The executive council also voted to recommend that the number of vice-presidencies be increased from 13 to 15. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 13 and 14, 1953.)

THE PRESIDENT approved the law giving the consent of the Congress to the Waterfront Commission Compact between the States of New York and New Jersey (see Chron. item for June 30, 1953, MLR, Aug. 1953), under which mandatory regulations on employment practices become effective December 1, 1953. (Source: Public Law 252, 83d Cong., 1st Sess.)

THE Acting Federal Wage and Hour Administrator, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, approved a new minimum wage rate of 54 cents an hour (formerly 46 cents) for employees in the pearl button and buckle division of the button, buckle, and jewelry industry in Puerto Rico, effective September 14, 1953. (Source: Federal Register, Aug. 15, 1953, p. 4889.)

August 13

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order 10479 (amended by Order 10482 of August 15), created a new 15-member committee to strengthen compliance with the fair-employment-practice provisions of Federal contracts (see Chron. item for Dec. 3, 1951, MLR, Jan. 1952). It is to consist of one representative each of 6 key Government agencies and 9 other members. The committee is to make recommendations to contracting agencies and encourage educational programs; it may also receive complaints of contract violations. On August 20, the Secretary of the Navy announced a new policy calling for "complete elimination" of racial segregation among civilian employees at 43 naval shore stations in the South. (Source: Federal Register, Aug. 18 and 20, 1953, pp. 4899 and 4944; and New York Times, Aug. 21, 1953.)

August 17

THE LAW AND EQUITY COURT in Richmond, Va., granted a 4-months' temporary injunction to the State, in the case of *Commonwealth of Virginia* v. *United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipefitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada, Local Union No. 10 (AFL) et al.* The union and employers in the Richmond area are restrained from violating the State "right-to-work" law of 1947. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 7, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 2610.)

August 19

THE CONVENTION of the International Typographical Union (AFL), meeting in Detroit, voted, subject to membership approval, virtually unlimited control over union funds to the executive council, thus reversing a referendum of March 1953 which had limited its authority to transfer funds. On August 20, delegates voted to continue the policy of union publication of competing newspapers in communities where members are on strike, and in an earlier action claimed jurisdiction for the union over "any method or process that substitutes or replaces traditional composing room or mailing room work, regardless of the material or equipment used." (Source: New York Times, Aug. 20 and 21, 1953.)

August 20

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the CIO reaffirmed approval of the no-raid agreement with the AFL (see foregoing Chron. item for Aug. 12) and recommended ratification by the CIO convention in November. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 21, 1953; and CIO News, Aug. 31, 1953.)

August 21

THE NLRB reaffirmed its ban against the use of a sound truck in the vicinity of the voting area in a Board election, in the case of *Higgins, Inc.*, New Orleans, La., and *International Brotherhoods of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Helpers, Local 37 (AFL)*; but the Board differed as to its application. A majority ruled that the election, which the union won, was valid, despite the union's use of a sound truck within earshot of the voting booths, on the ground that this device did not have a sufficiently substantial effect upon the election to constitute interference. The new Chairman of the Board was one of two dissenting members. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Aug. 31, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1566.)

August 24

THE International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. announced the signing of a new 1-year wage contract. It provides for wage increases of 3 to 11 cents an hour and equivalent increases for salaried workers, and covers about 47,000 employees. A 3-year agreement, extending to July 1, 1956, signed at the same time, provides for pension increases. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 25, 1953; and IUE-CIO News, Aug. 31, 1953.)

August 25

THE NLRB ruled that an employer and a union violated the Taft-Hartley Act by withholding vacation pay from three employees to compel them to join the union under a lawful union-shop contract. In this case—*Krambo Food Stores, Inc.*, Milwaukee, Wis., and *Allied Independent Unions* (affiliated with Confederated Unions of America, Ind.) *et al.*—a 3-member Board majority (including Chairman Guy Farmer) held illegal any discriminatory action short of discharge of employees for failure to pay delinquent union dues. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Sept. 8, 1953, 22 LW, p. 2092.)

August 26

THE NLRB held (3 to 2), in the case of *Southeastern Rubber Mfg. Co., Inc.*, Athens, Ga., and *United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America (CIO)*, that cards signed by employees authorizing a union to represent them established the union's majority even though the union later lost a Board election because of the employer's unfair labor practices. The NLRB voided the election and ordered the employer to bargain in good faith. Chairman Guy Farmer was 1 of 2 dissenting members. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 7, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1590.)

THE NLRB ruled (2 to 1) that an employer violated the Taft-Hartley law by failure to inform a union that a closed-down plant in which it held bargaining rights would be reopened in another city, thereby depriving the union of opportunity to bargain about potential transfer of workers to the new plant. The case was *Brown Truck & Trailer Mfg. Co., Inc., et al.*, Monroe, N. C., and *International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO)*. Chairman Guy Farmer dissented. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 7, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1580.)

THE NLRB (2 to 1) reaffirmed its assertion of jurisdiction over automobile retailers as part of the nationwide system of manufacture and distribution of automobiles (see Chron. item for Nov. 9, 1950, MLR, Dec. 1950). The case in question was *John A. Klinka, dba Klinka's Garage*, West Bend, Wis., and *International Union, United Automobile Workers of America (AFL)*. Chairman Guy Farmer dissented. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 7, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1604.)

August 28

THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA approved a "right-to-work" measure which makes it unlawful to require an employee to join a labor organization to hold his job and also prohibits the mandatory checkoff of union dues. Under the Taft-Hartley law, the union shop is permitted except in States that decide otherwise. (Source: Alabama Laws, Regular Session, 1953, No. 430.)

August 30

THE United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America (CIO) ended a 4-day strike against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. by a settlement which provided a 12-cent hourly "package" increase. This included a 5-cent-an-hour general wage increase and liberalization of pension, health insurance, and vacation plans. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 31, 1953; and United Rubber Worker, Sept. 1953.)

Developments in Industrial Relations [1]

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING negotiations and settlements during August 1953 were overshadowed by developments within the labor movement itself, following the return of George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions conference in Stockholm.

The AFL executive council, in session August 10–14 in Chicago, voted to recommend that the convention, meeting in September, approve the no-raiding agreement with the CIO; accepted the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from the federation; and recommended suspension of the International Longshoremen's Association until such time as it fully complied with the council's earlier "cleanup" order.[2] The CIO executive board, meeting on August 20, recommended that the CIO annual convention in November formally ratify the no-raiding agreement with the AFL.

Although a midsummer lull seemed to pervade most areas of labor-management negotiations, a work stoppage of more than 50,000 Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. employees marked the first widespread telephone stoppage of the year. Sporadic stoppages of telephone workers also occurred during the month in other areas. The strike of New York City building-material truck drivers continued throughout August and idled an estimated 100,000 construction workers in the metropolitan area.[3] At least a million workers, principally in the automobile and aircraft industries, will receive pay increases of, generally, 1 cent an hour, following the April–July rise in the CPI.

No-Raiding Agreement

The AFL–CIO actions regarding the no-raiding agreement marked a further step in a series of meetings directed toward labor unity, which began in April this year.[4] Early in June, the presidents of the two federations jointly announced agreement on the essentials of a no-raiding pact; details were subsequently worked out in a subcommittee. The 2-year agreement will go into effect January 1, 1954, if approved by the national conventions of both organizations.

The agreement will apply only to those national and international unions of both federations that subscribe to its provisions. It deals only with raiding, i. e., the transfer of a recognized group or unit of employees from one affiliate to another. A union that receives a unit of employees from the other federation, even though it made no overtures, would, under the terms of the agreement, be guilty of raiding. Disputes over interpretation of the agreement would go to an impartial umpire, whose decision would be final. However, the agreement does not provide any formal disciplinary measures for noncompliance. Also, it does not cover jurisdictional disputes or rival claims to units of unorganized employees.

The AFL Machinists continued to lead other unions in negotiating mutual security pacts. The IAM and the CIO Rubber Workers signed a no-raiding agreement in which they agreed to respect each other's contractual relationships. In a joint announcement, the union presidents stated: "We are hopeful that by this agreement, we can, in part at least, create an atmosphere which will be conducive to eventual unity between the AFL and CIO." In addition to the no-raiding provisions, the agreement provides for joint negotiations where beneficial, and for mutual cooperation to prevent employers from relocating plants in order to thwart union organization. In general, this agreement follows the pattern established in the 1949 no-raid agreement between the AFL Machinists and CIO Auto Workers, which was renewed and strengthened in June 1953.[5]

Other indications of an atmosphere conducive to unity were manifest. The International Typographical Union (AFL) invited both Walter Reuther and George Meany to address its 95th annual convention. Mr. Meany was unable to attend, but Mr. Reuther hailed the AFL–CIO

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See Monthly Labor Review issues in 1953 as follows: May (pp. 534–535), June (p. 641), July (pp. 766–767), August (pp. 877–879), and September (p. 983).
[3] The drivers returned to work on September 2. See p. 1100, this issue.
[4] See Monthly Labor Review, June 1953 (p. 637).
[5] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 879).

no-raiding agreement as "the first important step toward the achievement of labor unity." On another occasion, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, repudiated speculative reports linking the Steelworkers with a new third labor-union movement and reiterated the CIO's desire for unity with the AFL. Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), expressed the hope that organic unity would be achieved within 2 years. On the other hand, John L. Lewis characterized the unification talks as "mere stardust" and stated that the two groups had no intention of consolidating. Elsewhere, the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots and the CIO Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association were reported in agreement to proceed jointly in forthcoming negotiations with ship operators.

Carpenters and the AFL

One of the unexpected highlights of the summer session of the AFL's executive council was the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on August 12 from the American Federation of Labor, reportedly in protest against the proposed no-raiding agreement. In a letter to the AFL president, Maurice A. Hutcheson, who succeeded his father, William L. Hutcheson, as president of the Carpenters, set forth reasons for the withdrawal. He declared: "We have no objections to no-raiding agreements between all organizations in or out of the AFL; however, if the AFL is not able to control its own affiliates, our organization being no exception, we fail to see where there is any benefit to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to continue paying per capita tax to the AFL."

This union was one of the charter members of the Federation. While it had withdrawn from the AFL Building Trades Department for short periods before, this is the first time it has withdrawn from the parent federation. By the end of August, it was reported that discussions were under way which might lead to the return of the Carpenters before the opening of the federation's convention on September 21.[6]

As a result of the Carpenters' withdrawal, the council declared the elder Mr. Hutcheson's seat as first vice president vacant and advanced each AFL vice president one step in rank. Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters, was selected as thirteenth vice president and the council recommended creation of two additional vice-presidencies.

Dock Workers

A long anticipated development was the Council's action regarding the International Longshoremen's union; it recommended suspension of the union until it completely "cleans house." This action is subject to ratification by the AFL's forthcoming convention. Mr. Meany advised the ILA that the council did not regard the union's oral and written reports as evidence of sufficient progress and that the council would recommend suspension of the union until all terms of the AFL's cleanup order had been complied with in good faith. Suspension rather than the expected expulsion of the union was reportedly based on the hope of the AFL council that this procedure would give ILA members opportunity to replace the top leadership and carry through the reforms insisted on by the federation. Also, it was felt that this approach might avoid a bitter organizational drive on the waterfront.

The Longshoremen's executive council, meeting in Chicago at the same time, issued a statement announcing its intention to comply with the AFL conditions before its September convention. Reform elements within the ILA, including members of the executive council from ports other than New York, were reported to have circulated a letter which they had written to ILA president, Joseph P. Ryan, requesting his resignation. Efforts to remove Anthony Anastasia as business agent of a Brooklyn local, announced last month, were unsuccessful.

The ILA executive council also announced its decision to press vigorously for a court test of the constitutionality of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission Compact which establishes controls on the waterfront. Federal legislation authorizing the compact was passed by the Congress and approved by the President in August (Public Law 252, 83d Cong., 1st sess.).[7]

Negotiations and Strikes

At the time developments regarding the internal structure of the ILA were taking place, bargain-

[6] Arrangements for reaffiliation with the AFL were completed September 8.
[7] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1953 (p. 763).

ing sessions between the union and the New York Shipping Association to replace the contract due to expire September 30, bogged down on questions of wage increases, improvements in working rules, and a new hiring system. This new hiring system will replace the "shapeup" on an interim basis, between September 30 and December 1, pending installation of State-operated employment centers under the New York-New Jersey Compact.

Aircraft. The Machinists (AFL) and the United Auto Workers (CIO) were reported preparing for joint negotiations with the United Aircraft Corp. covering its four major aircraft divisions. These are the first such negotiations under the unions' mutual assistance agreement.

In preparation for contract negotiations with North American Aviation, the UAW (CIO) local conducted an opinion poll among all employees—union and nonunion—to seek their views on the relative importance of various bargaining demands. Union officers had reported that relatively few members turn out for union meetings and that the meetings did not give the officers information on the primary needs and desires of the membership. In the more than 1,400 replies to the postcard questionnaire, the most frequently expressed desires were for elimination of the automobile-aircraft wage differential, a cost-of-living pay adjustment, and an annual productivity increase.

Atomic Energy. About 3,500 production employees at the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Oak Ridge, Tenn., operated by the Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., were idle July 27 and July 28 in the first major work stoppage of production workers at Oak Ridge. Picketing by the Atomic Trades and Labor Council (AFL), which represents the production workers, also caused idleness of several thousand AFL construction workers. Both groups returned to their jobs in compliance with a joint request of the United States Secretary of Labor and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The recently reorganized Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel held a hearing early in the month and issued its report on August 17. The panel recommendation for a wage increase of 7 cents an hour was under consideration by company and union representatives in late August. The CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers' Local 288 had previously accepted a company offer of a 5-cent-an-hour increase and 1 additional paid holiday, on behalf of 3,000 workers at another Oak Ridge plant.

Telephone. About 53,000 members of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) were involved in an 11-day work stoppage ending August 31 at Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. offices in Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and in two counties of Illinois adjacent to St. Louis. Basic wage increases of from $1.50 to $3 a week, depending on seniority and job classification, were provided in a new 1-year contract. Wage provisions of the contract had been settled several days previously, but final settlement was delayed until union and company reached a compromise on a clause relating to strikes over matters subject to grievance procedures.

A stoppage involving about 6,000 CWA members employed by the Indiana Bell Telephone Co., which began July 22 in 3 cities and spread to virtually all of the company's exchanges by July 25, continued during August. The union reportedly was demanding an average hourly increase of 7½ cents and the company was offering 5.2 cents. Sporadic violence was reported in several Indiana cities.

Wage settlements during August between the CWA and 6 major Bell System affiliates covered more than 100,000 telephone workers. Contracts in the telephone industry negotiated earlier in the year were achieved peacefully in all but one instance.[8]

Building Materials. Approximately 100,000 construction workers in the New York metropolitan area were thrown out of work during August by a strike of 1,800 truck drivers employed by sand, gravel, ready-mixed concrete, and other building materials dealers. The drivers, members of Local 282, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL), stopped work July 3 after rejecting an offer of a 30-cent hourly wage increase plus an estimated 7 to 8 cents an hour in fringe benefits. The truck drivers' stoppage gradually caused construction projects in the area to shut down for lack of sup-

[8] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1953 (p. 530) and June 1953 (p. 673).

plies. Union members were reported to be demanding a 50-cent hourly wage increase and fringe benefits.

On August 27, the drivers voted to reject an offer of a 40-cent hourly wage increase. The vote had been ordered by Dave Beck, international president of the union, after representatives of other building-trades unions urged him to intervene. After the drivers rejected the employers' offer, representatives of the union and the employers met with a special mediation committee appointed by the Mayor of New York City. On August 31, Mr. Beck, intervening at the request of the Mayor, reportedly warned the drivers that they must approve a proposed settlement formula or return to work while the dispute was arbitrated. In compliance with this ultimatum, drivers started back to work on September 2, thereby clearing the way for speedy resumption of work by the construction workers affected.

Rubber. Plants of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in 8 cities were shut down by a 4-day stoppage which involved 25,000 workers represented by the United Rubber Workers (CIO) and ended August 30. The company and the union reached agreement on a 12-cent-an-hour package increase under a wage-reopening clause in the existing contract. The settlement provides an average 5-cent hourly wage increase, improved vacations, liberalized pensions and company-paid health-insurance plans. The union also reached a settlement, on August 31, with the B. F. Goodrich Co., providing for similar benefits. These settlements are expected to condition negotiations between the URW and other major rubber companies in process during August.[9]

Food Processing. Members of the Cannery Workers Union, an affiliate of the AFL Teamsters, ratified an agreement with California Processors and Growers, Inc., on August 4, thus ending an 8-day strike that involved approximately 33,000 employees of about 60 California fruit and vegetable canneries. The agreement provides hourly wage increases of 8 to 10 cents, a health and welfare plan, and other fringe benefits.

Electrical Products. Both the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) concluded agreement with the Westinghouse Corp., on new contracts providing for wage increases of 3 to 11 cents an hour and improved pensions. The IUE agreement covers around 47,000 employees and the IBEW agreement, about 2,000. Raises for clerical salaried employees ranged from $5 to $19 monthly. The increases were retroactive to July 1. Westinghouse had previously signed similar agreements with the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) and the Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions.[10]

Hotels. The New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL) announced wage increases of $1.25 to $4 a week for 35,000 workers in 187 New York hotels represented by the Hotel Association of New York City. The agreement, which will remain in effect until May 31, 1956, also establishes a new joint union-management committee to study, in the next 3 months, ways to extend overtime pay on the sixth day to "tip employees."

Nonferrous Metals. A 2-year agreement was reached in August between the Independent Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the American Smelting and Refining Co. The agreement, which covers about 5,400 workers in 10 plants, calls for an 8¼-cent pay increase and minor adjustments in insurance and hospitalization benefits. It expires June 30, 1955; however, it may be reopened for wage negotiations on June 30, 1954, upon 60 days' notice by either party. Similar agreements were reportedly being reached between this union and other major nonferrous producers.

Petroleum. Agreement between the Sinclair Oil Co. and the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) practically concluded a round of 4-percent wage increases in the industry.[11]

Anti-Discrimination Developments

A new 15-member committee to supervise compliance with fair employment practice clauses in Government contracts was created by Executive Orders 10479 and 10482 issued, respectively,

[9] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1953 (p. 981).
[10] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1953 (p. 980).
[11] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1953 (p. 982).

August 13 and August 15.[12] This committee, headed by the Vice President of the United States, is composed of 1 representative from each of 6 major Government agencies (the Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, and the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice and Labor) and 9 other members to be appointed by the President. It replaces the Committee on Government Contract Compliance, appointed December 3, 1951, which was essentially a study and advisory group. The purpose of the new Government Contract Committee is to prevent discrimination against any employee because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and its authority is limited to work under Federal contracts containing a fair employment practice clause. Its functions are to make recommendations to Government agencies on improving the nondiscrimination provisions in their contracts; receive complaints of alleged violations for transmittal to the appropriate agency; encourage educational programs by various nongovernmental groups; and establish cooperative arrangements with private agencies and local and State governmental agencies.

The American Federation of Teachers (AFL), at its 36th annual convention, voted to ban racial segregation in its 400 locals throughout the Nation. Another approach to the fight against discrimination was urged by David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), who suggested a "grass roots" effort to obtain local fair employment legislation. Citing a Pittsburgh city ordinance as a model, Mr. McDonald expressed the view that if unions concentrated on securing such legislation first at city and State levels, passage of a Federal law would present fewer problems.

Other Developments

The Alabama "right-to-work" law, prohibiting union shop and other similar union security clauses, became effective August 28, upon signature of the Governor.[13] The statute, reported to be similar to the Virginia law[14] recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court, states that such agreements are contrary to "the public policy of Alabama."

The Mount Hope Finishing Co., which moved from North Dighton, Mass., to Durham, N. C., in October 1951, prepared to contest in the courts an NLRB order to rehire about 700 Massachusetts workers. The order also requires the company to pay their moving expenses to North Carolina, and make restitution for lost pay.

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and Clarence B. Randall (chairman) of the Inland Steel Co. were named to the new 17-member Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. The Commission will study various aspects of the Nation's foreign policy with particular attention to reciprocal trade agreements.

[12] Executive Order No. 10482, of August 15, increased the Committee's membership from 14 to 15.

[13] Act 429 (1953) of the Alabama State Legislature.

[14] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1953 (p. 534).

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Effective Use of Older Workers. By Elizabeth Llewellyn Breckinridge. Chicago, Wilcox & Follett Co., 1953. 224 pp., bibliographies. $4.

During the depression in the 1930's the aging of the American people commanded public attention primarily as a social problem. The social-security program was designed to provide the answer, which included the establishment of a nationwide system of retirement benefits. The war, with the accompanying labor shortages, temporarily shelved the problem, but in recent years the matter has again become a national issue. Adequate retirement benefits still dominate public discussion, but there is increasing emphasis on the employment of older workers. Economists have begun stressing the importance of keeping older workers employed instead of forcing them into premature retirement.

Mrs. Breckinridge, assisted by a Rockefeller Foundation grant to the University of Chicago, has done an original piece of research on a phase of the problem which has been almost wholly neglected by social scientists. This study deals directly with the practices and experiences of employing corporations in retaining or hiring older workers. Ninety companies, mostly in manufacturing industries, participated in the study by answering a questionnaire. Mrs. Breckinridge followed up a number of the questionnaires with personal interviews and conferences, primarily in order to get an impression of the thinking and objectives of business concerns which are actively pursuing special programs for older workers.

In addition to obtaining information from the companies, the survey points up its conclusions for employers generally. One objective was to produce a report which would be of use to those interested in this subject. Mrs. Breckinridge has not hesitated to supply her own tentative conclusions and recommendations, even when these differ from those of other students and researchers. For example, Mr. Ryerson of the Inland Steel Company states in the foreword his own firm conviction in favor of a fixed retirement age, whereas the author advocates a flexible and variable retirement policy.

The book is filled with concrete examples supplied by the participating companies, examples not only of specific policies but also of individual cases. The companies also evaluate their own experiences and the success or failure of some of their objectives. The record shows that, on the whole, these companies at least do a good job of retaining their older workers in employment through many advanced years, even when this means transfer and even demotion of the partly disabled workers. A number laid great stress on the importance of obtaining union cooperation in this type of program.

Perhaps the most significant finding of the survey is that some companies are finding it practicable to operate a flexible retirement policy. They have been able to retire some workers and retain others, without engendering employee dissatisfaction. However, it is equally clear that this involves management skill and unremitting effort. And above all, the survey points up the need for more intensive research on this phase of the old-age problem.

—EWAN CLAGUE.

The Economic Thought of Monsignor John A. Ryan. By Patrick W. Gearty. Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1953. 341 pp., bibliography. $4.

The primary purpose of this study as stated on its first page is to "present the economic thought of Msgr. John Augustine Ryan." The point of view adopted is extremely broad, due no doubt to the fact that the book was prepared as a Ph. D. thesis at the Catholic University of America. Thus, the first 100 pages are devoted to a discussion of the life and times of the author and the various influences and individuals who contributed to the development of his economic thought. This section includes a chapter on "Two Approaches to Economics" as an introduction to the body of the work.

Msgr. Ryan's basic position is well summed up in a quotation from one of his works: "Economic transactions are a part of human conduct and all human conduct is either morally right or morally wrong. This is the verdict of natural morality and natural reason. Revealed religion teaches the same principles." In his economic analysis he was therefore interested in the morality of the different human acts which make up economic life, and devoted himself to analyzing them in terms of the principles of Thomistic philosophy. Although the work has something of the nature of a compilation from Ryan's many works, it presents his thoughts on a remarkable range of topics, such as historical capitalism, socialism, the "just price," and a wide variety of economic factors: wages, rent, interest, and others.

A climactic chapter entitled "Economic Democracy" gives Ryan's views on such topics as social legislation, labor unions and their policies, credit unions and co-ops, and the sharing by workers in management, profits, and ownership.

—THOMAS F. MOSIMANN.

Farm Policies of the United States, 1790–1950: A Study of Their Origins and Development. By Murray R. Benedict. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., 1953. xv, 548 pp. $5.

This study of the origins and development of farm policies in the United States from the inception of the Republic to present times is an attempt to give the general public an impartial, overall picture of the vast governmental operations in the field of agriculture, and to analyze their causes and effects. Although the Nation has shifted from a predominantly agricultural economy to an industrial one, the economic and political problems of agriculture have increased. They also have become more controversial, hence the need for better understanding.

Particularly in the field of agricultural labor, controversy has become more bitter each year as farms have grown larger and farmers have attempted to halt the drift of workers to industrial jobs. Dr. Benedict emphasizes that the enormous acreage initially brought under cultivation by individual farmers (as compared with the much smaller farms of Europe, for example) was initially made possible by the American development of farm machinery which utilized horses, as this increased each farmer's work capacity 16 times over that of a worker using hand implements. This revolution, greatly intensified in recent years by the substitution of machines for horses, has resulted in changing the basis of American farming from self-sufficiency to commercial enterprise. Farmers have become big employers of workers, and thus have taken on many of the same labor problems that industrial employers have. Dr. Benedict reviews farm-labor importation policies from the first official Government order waiving immigration restrictions along the Rio Grande in 1917, in response to pressure from Western farmers for more labor to meet war needs, to the present program of bringing in Mexican workers by the hundreds of thousands each year.

The wage problems of agricultural workers are treated extensively by the author, and are related to the index of prices of farm products and the incomes of farmers from decade to decade. It is notable that whereas industrial wages have had a slow but steady rise, hourly rates for agriculture have shown great fluctuations both up and down.

At the end of the book, Dr. Benedict views United States farm policies in perspective, forecasting the development of a national policy in regard to farm labor. The lack of collective-bargaining arrangements in agriculture, he feels, may be overcome in a way unique to agriculture and not in the traditional urban labor-union pattern.

—Howard Carpenter.

Arbitration and Mediation

Arbitrating Industrial Efficiency. By A. Howard Myers. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, July–August 1953, pp. 60–68. $2.)

Enforcing Labor Arbitration Clauses by Section 301, Taft-Hartley Act. By Isadore Katz and David Jaffe. (*In* Arbitration Journal, Vol. 8 (New Series), No. 2, New York, 1953, pp. 80–88. $1.50.)

Legal Aspects of Labor Arbitration in New England. By Archibald Cox. (*In* Arbitration Journal, Vol. 8 (New Series), No. 1, New York, 1953, pp. 5–20. $1.50.)

Address at Conference on Labor-Management Arbitration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, March 28, 1953.

Judicial Control of Arbitrators' Jurisdiction in New York. By Norman Gross. (*In* Cornell Law Quarterly, Ithaca, N. Y., Spring 1953, pp. 391–417.)

1952 Annual Report of New York State Board of Mediation. New York, State Department of Labor, Board of Mediation, 1953. 34 pp.

Arbitration—A Study of Industrial Experience [in Great Britain]. By H. A. Turner. London, Fabian Society, [1952?]. 28 pp. (Fabian Research Series, 153.) 1s.

Cost and Standards of Living; Prices

Family Finance: A Study in the Economics of Consumption. By Howard F. Bigelow. New York, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1953. 445 pp., charts. Rev. ed. $7.50.

Presents statistics on various elements of family consumption as well as on underlying economic factors, and suggests methods for solving family financial problems and for improving future standards of living.

Rental Income and Outlay in the United States, 1929–52. By H. D. Osborne. (*In* Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, June 1953, pp. 17–24, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

A Report on Stabilization of Rents in the United States. By James McI. Henderson. Washington, 1953. 18 pp., charts. [20 cents], Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

An evaluation of the rent-stabilization program, with recommendations, by a former director of rent stabilization.

Wholesale Prices, 1951 and 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 55 pp. (Bull. 1143.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Standard of Living in Palestine (Israel) During the Last 20 Years. By A. Nizan. Jerusalem, Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, 1952. 77 pp.; processed. (Special Series, 7A.) In Hebrew.

Levnadskostnaderna i Tätortshushåll, År 1948. Stockholm, Socialstyrelsen, 1953. 131 pp., charts.

Results of a first-hand investigation of family incomes and expenditures in Sweden in 1948. The report states that, except for a minor pilot study, this is the first family-living study made in Sweden by the interview method, and with families selected at random. A summary, table of contents, and vocabulary in English are provided.

Industrial Hygiene

Beryllosis—Summary and Survey of All Clinical Types Observed in a Twelve-Year Period, [1940–53]. By Joseph M. DeNardi, M.D., and others. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, July 1953, pp. 2–24, illus. $1.)

Report on observation and treatment of over 400 patients having manifestations of acute beryllium intoxication, with a brief description of preventive measures used in the plants studied. Includes a summary of annual incidence and time lost by workers in three plants.

Noise and Audiometric Histories Resulting From Cotton Textile Operations. By Jerome R. Cox, Jr., and others. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, July 1953, pp. 36–47, charts. $1.)

Occupational Deafness—Real or Imaginary? By Michael Wood. Chicago, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers (AFL), [1952?]. 29 pp., charts.

Findings of a survey by a local union of occupational loss of hearing among forge workers.

Pneumoconiosis of Coal Miners in Scotland. By John Black. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, April 1953, pp. 101–110, bibliography. 12s. 6d.)

Tuberculosis in Industry. London, National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, [1952?]. 64 pp., charts, diagrams. 5s.

Summary of lectures delivered in a course organized by the Tuberculosis Educational Institute.

Industrial Relations

Communication in Industry: A Cure of Conflict? By Paul Pigors. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1953, pp. 497–509. $1.25.)

How To Get Teamwork. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1953. 12 pp., illus. (Here's How Series, 16.) 23 cents (minimum order 10 copies).

Other pamphlets published in the "Here's How" series in 1953, not previously listed in the Monthly Labor Review, include: How to Boost Quality, How to Improve Job Methods, How to Select Better Employees, How to Use the Grapevine.

Issues in Labor-Management Relations. By John Shott. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1953. 75 pp., bibliography. 50 cents.

Government Seizure Versus Arbitration as a Method of Settling Labor Disputes. By Daniel P. Loomis. (*In* Institute of Business and Economic Problems—"A Series of Lectures Jointly Sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce," 1953, pp. 42–56. $1.)

Proceedings of Conference on Less Government in Labor-Management Relations, Philadelphia, April 10, 1953: An Achievable Goal? Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Labor Relations Council, 1953. 140 pp.

Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Conference on Industrial Relations, [University of Buffalo], April 30, 1953. Buffalo, University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Department of Industrial Relations, 1953. 42 pp.

Industrial Relations Handbook. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1953. 284 pp. 4s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

This Handbook revises and brings up to date the 1944 edition and includes material from the four supplements published since 1944. It gives an account of the organization of employers and workpeople, collective bargaining and joint negotiating machinery, conciliation and arbitration, and statutory regulation of wages in certain industries, in Great Britain.

Interindustry Economics

The 1947 Interindustry Relations Study: General Explanations of the 200 [Industrial] Sector Tables. By Philip M. Ritz and Gabriel G. Rudney. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 58 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 33.) Free.

The explanations refer to the following tables, published separately (in 1952): Interindustry Flow of Goods and Services by Industry of Origin and Destination; Direct Purchases per Million Dollars of Output; Direct and Indirect Requirements per Million Dollars of Final Demand.

The 1947 Interindustry Relations Study: Industry Reports—The Inorganic Chemicals Industry. By Caleb Hathaway and Lois Anderson. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 136 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 31.) Free.

Other industries covered by reports in this series, not previously noted in this bibliography, include alkalies and chlorine, drugs and medicines, plastics materials, and organic chemicals (BLS Reports 22, 29, 30, 35).

The 1947 Interindustry Relations Study: Industry Reports—Methodology for Agricultural Sectors. By Philip M. Ritz and Gabriel G. Rudney. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 44 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 21.) Free.

Presents concepts and methodological procedures generally applicable to the individual agricultural sector studies.

Input-Output Relations: Proceedings of a Conference on Inter-Industrial Relations, held at Driebergen, Holland, [September 1950]. Edited by Netherlands Economic Institute. Leiden, H. E. Stenfert Kroese N. V., 1953. 234 pp.

This Conference, organized by the Netherlands Economic Institute on the initiative of Prof. Wassily Leontief, brought together people from different nations working on interindustry economics; their papers provide a summary of significant theoretical and applicational developments in the general field in both the United States and European countries. Included is a paper by W. Duane Evans, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, entitled "Indexes of Labor Productivity as a Partial Measure of Technological Change," which indicates the role of interindustry relations data in achieving measures of change in productivity and technology.

International Labor Affairs

International Labor Conference, 35th Session, Geneva, 1952—Record of Proceedings. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. xliv, 677 pp. $8. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Seventh Report of the International Labor Organization to the United Nations. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. 444 pp. $2.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Organization and Working of National Labor Departments. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. 92 pp. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VII prepared for 36th session of International Labor Conference, 1953.

Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contract of Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. 27 pp. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report VI (1) prepared for 37th session of International Labor Conference, 1954.

Labor Organizations

Government Regulation of Local Union Democracy. By George Strauss and Don Willner. (*In* Labor Law Journal, Chicago, August 1953, pp. 519–533, illus. 50 cents.)

An attempt "to evaluate the effectiveness of public regulation of internal government of local unions."

How Seamen's Unions Licked Old Waterfront Evils. (*In* Industrial Bulletin, New York State Department of Labor, New York, August 1953, pp. 3–7, illus.)

Proceedings of the 12th Annual Convention, Canadian Congress of Labor, Toronto, Ontario, September 22–26, 1952. Ottawa, Canadian Congress of Labor, [1953?]. 181 pp.

Philippine Labor Unions: An Appraisal. By Meliton Salazar. (*In* Pacific Affairs, New York, June 1953, pp. 146–155. $1.)

Les Expériences Syndicales Internationales, des Origines a Nos Jours. By Georges Lefranc. Paris, Aubier, 1952. 382 pp.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Building America's Health: The Report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. Raleigh, N. C., Health Publications Institute, Inc., 1953. 143 pp., charts. $1.50.

Condensation of the official five-volume report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. The findings and recommendations, however, given in volume 1 of the official report, are reproduced in full.

Study of Industrial Health Practices for the Iron and Steel Industry. New York, American Iron and Steel Institute, 1953. 239 pp., plans, illus.

The Medical Service Program of the Sidney Hillman Health Center of New York. By Morris A. Brand, M.D. [New York, Sidney Hillman Health Center, 1953?] 32 pp., charts; processed.

The Center was established to furnish medical, surgical, optical, and dental attention to workers covered by collective bargaining agreements between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the manufacturers.

United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund Medical Care Program. By Warren F. Draper, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, June 1953, pp. 757–762. $1.)

Disability Insurance, 1952. Chicago, Research Council for Economic Security, 1953. 30 pp., bibliography, charts. (Pub. 97.)

Reviews legal bases and operations of official programs in four States and under Federal legislation for railroad workers. A tabulation of selected provisions of disability-insurance laws as of May 15, 1953, is appended.

Pensions

Age and Other Requirements for Retirement on Pension. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1953. 28 pp.; processed. (Industrial Relations Memo 129.) $1.

Industrial Pensions. Compiled by Guest W. Perry. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Baker Library, May 1953. 13 pp. (Reference List 14.)

Recent Pension Plans: Collectively Bargained Programs Established in New York State Between July 1951 and January 1953. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 60 pp. (Publication B–68.)

Retirement Policies and the Railroad Retirement System: Part 1, Issues in Railroad Retirement; Part 2, Economic Problems of an Aging Population. Report of the Joint Committee on Railroad Retirement Legislation Pursuant to S. Con. Res. 51 and 56. Washington, 1953. 2 vols., various pagings, charts. (Senate Report 6, Parts 1 and 2, 83d Cong., 1st Sess.)

Part 1 is a comprehensive, fact-finding study of the Federal railroad retirement system, its background, and its relationships with the Federal social-security system. The report also considers methods of increasing revenues and savings in the railroad retirement system, liberalization of eligibility and benefit provisions, and integration with the social-security system. It includes a comparison of the railroad system with three other Federal and four private pension plans.

Part 2 contains chapters on employment and retirement problems of the older worker.

Social Security (General)

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled: Recipients With Heart Disease. By Charles E. Hawkins. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, July 1953, pp. 3–7, charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Concurrent Receipt of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Public Assistance. By Ruth White. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, July 1953, pp. 12–15. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Income in 1951. By Margaret L. Stecker. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, June 1953, pp. 11–18. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Retirement and Disability, Arizona and the United States. By John Shirer. (*In* Arizona Business and Economic Review, Tucson, July 1953, pp. 1–6.)

Reviews growth of national retirement and disability insurance programs and Arizona's participation and problems.

Report of the Welfare and Retirement Fund, United Mine Workers of America, for the Year Ended June 30, 1953. Washington, 1953. 28 pp., charts, map, illus.

Fourth Report of the Ministry of National Insurance, [Great Britain], for the Year 1952. London, 1953. 102 pp., charts. (Cmd. 8882.) 3s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Review of the Ministry's work in administering the national insurance schemes which provide family allowances and industrial injury, sickness, unemployment, maternity, widows', retirement, and other benefits.

Unemployment Insurance

Forum on Unemployment Costs in the Northeastern United States: A Tri-Regional Conference on Protecting the Solvency of State Unemployment Insurance Funds, March 19 and 20, 1953, West Point, N. Y. 54 pp., charts; processed. (Limited free distribution by W. R. Curtis, Executive Secretary of Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, U. S. Department of Labor Building, Washington.)

Unemployment Insurance for Farm Workers. By Margaret Greenfield. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1953. 49 pp.; processed. (1953 Legislative Problems, 8.) $1.25.

[Railroad] Unemployment Beneficiaries in First 13 Years of Operations. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, May 1953, pp. 83–87, 93; June 1953, pp. 106–111.)

The Theatrical Worker and Unemployment Insurance. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Employment, 1953. 38 pp.; processed.

Experience Rating in North Carolina, 1953. [Raleigh], Employment Security Commission, 1953. 15 pp.; processed.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Occupational Wage Survey: Atlanta, Ga., March 1953. By Bernard J. Fahres. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 19 pp. (Bull. 1116, Part 18.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Other cities for which occupational wage surveys, not previously listed in this bibliography, have been published in 1953 include: Memphis, Tenn.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; and Boston, Mass. (Bull. 1116, Parts 13–17).

Wage and Salary Relationships in Los Angeles and San Francisco Metropolitan Areas, January 1952. By John L. Dana. San Francisco, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Office, 1953. 18 pp.; processed. (S. F. Regional Report 1.) Free.

Wage Structure of the Full-Fashioned and Seamless Hosiery Industry, November 1952. By Jean A. Wells. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 72 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 34.) Free.

Experience Under National Wage Agreements—The Bituminous Coal and Flint Glass Industries of West Virginia. By Gerald G. Somers. Morgantown, West Virginia University, College of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research, 1953. 82 pp. (Business and Economic Studies, Vol. 2, No. 4.)

Deals with wage policies and productivity in these industries and their influence on employment, concentration of production, and work stoppages.

Proceedings of the Third Annual National Forum on Trucking Industrial Relations, Denver, Colo., June 23–26, 1952. Washington, American Trucking Associations, Inc., Industrial Relations Department, 1952. 266 pp. $7.50.

The theme of the conference was wage stabilization, which was discussed by former officials of the Wage Stabilization Board, representatives of the trucking industry, and other interested persons.

Salarios y Condiciones de Trabajo en Fincas de Caña de Azucar, Puerto Rico, Abril de 1952. San Juan, Departamento del Trabajo, Negociado de Estadísticas, [1953?]. 9 pp.; processed.

This report (No. 12 of Vol. VI) is one of a series of similar reports giving data for 1952 for various Puerto Rican businesses, including the manufacture of gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs, and men's shirts; coffee roasting; banks; and hospitals.

Lønnsstatistikk, 1951. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1953. 191 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 126.) Kr. 3.

Statistics of wages in Norway in 1951. In Norwegian with English table of contents.

Workmen's Compensation

Administration of Workmen's Compensation Laws: Transactions of Joint Medical-Legal Conference, 17th Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, November 19, 1952. Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., 1953. 43 pp. (Transactions Bull. 25.) 75 cents.

The Federal Employers' Liability Act. (*In* Law and Contemporary Problems, Durham, N. C., Spring 1953, pp. 107–255; Summer 1953, pp. 257–431. $1.50 each.)

A symposium which evaluates the Federal Employers' Liability Act in relation to alternate systems of compensation for industrial injuries.

Costs of Administering Reparation for Work Injuries in Illinois. Urbana-Champaign, University of Illinois, College of Law, 1952. Various pagings; processed.

Compares costs under different systems of reparation, applied to the Federal Employers' Liability Act and the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act.

Annual Report of Workmen's Compensation Board, [Department of Labor], State of New York, 1952. New York, 1953. 43 pp., chart.

In addition to reporting on the year's operations, including those under the State's nonoccupational disability benefits program, the Board discusses the high cost of workmen's compensation insurance as a serious problem for both employers and workers.

Legal Aspects of Noise in Industry: Transactions of Legal Conference, 17th Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, November 19, 1952. Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., 1953. 49 pp. (Transactions Bull. 24.) 75 cents.

The Problem of Noise in Industry—Urgent, Imminent, Fraught with Danger. By C. Richard Walmer, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, May 1953, pp. 202–206. 75 cents.)

The author points to the avalanche of costly workmen's compensation claims for occupational loss of hearing and to the parallel movement of an earlier day involving silicosis.

Miscellaneous

Capital and Employment. By R. G. Hawtrey. London, New York, etc., Longmans, Green and Co., 1952. 337 pp. Rev. ed. 40s. net.

Income Stabilization for a Developing Democracy: A Study of the Politics and Economics of High Employment Without Inflation. Edited by Max F. Millikan. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1953. 730 pp. (Studies in National Policy, 5.) $5.

A symposium presenting the views of 15 contributors, including economists, political scientists, and law professors.

Pricing, Distribution, and Employment: Economics of an Enterprise System. By Joe S. Bain. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1953. xvii, 732 pp., bibliographies, charts. Rev. ed. $6.50.

Landbrugsstatistik 1951 Herunder Gartneri, Skovbrug M. V. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1953. 327 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, Række 4, Bd. 151, Hft. 1.) Kr. 4.50.

Statistics on agriculture, gardening, and forestry in Denmark, 1951. Subjects covered include the agricul-

tural labor force, wages and working hours, prices, and agricultural cooperative societies. English translations are furnished for the table of contents and the text of some tables.

Report on Prices, Wages, and Labor Statistics of New Zealand for the Years 1949–50 and 1950–51. Wellington, Census and Statistics Department, 1953. 83 pp., charts.

Report and Proceedings of the United Nations International Seminar on Statistical Organization, October 13–November 6, 1952. New York, United Nations, Statistical Office, Department of Economic Affairs, 1953. 137 pp. (Statistical Papers, Series M, 16; Sales No., 1953, XVII, 2.) $1.50, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Among the particular subject fields covered were labor (including cost of living and employment), industrial production, population and housing, migration, and national income. One session was on statistical personnel. The report gives abstracts of the papers presented on the above topics.

The Israel Economist Annual, 1952: A Survey of Israel's Economy. Jerusalem, 1953. 352 pp., charts. $8.50.

This fourth edition of the Annual includes information on the cooperative movement, housing, and various labor subjects.

The Mexican Venture: From Political to Industrial Revolution in Mexico. By Tomme Clark Call. New York, Oxford University Press, 1953. 273 pp., bibliography, illus. $4.50.

Designed as an "objective report on the social, economic, and political progress" of Mexico. Includes a 13-page section on labor and social security.

A New Slavery—Forced Labor: The Communist Betrayal of Human Rights. Edited by Roger N. Baldwin. [New York], Oceana Publications, 1953. 158 pp., bibliography, maps. $2.50.

An "authenticated" account of the slave labor system in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, East Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, and China. Maps show the locations of forced labor camps in certain of the countries; an appendix is devoted to legislation on forced labor in the Soviet orbit.

272833—53——5

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turnover

C.—Earnings and Hours

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[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1953 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In subsequent issues of the Review, technical notes will describe these revisions.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1953								1952				
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	66,255	65,959	66,309	67,047	66,866	67,166	67,419
Civilian labor force	64,648	64,668	64,734	62,994	62,810	63,134	62,712	62,416	62,921	63,646	63,146	63,698	63,958
Unemployment	1,240	1,548	1,562	1,308	1,582	1,674	1,788	1,892	1,412	1,418	1,284	1,438	1,604
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	724	924	1,042	656	818	812	930	1,018	822	850	704	830	872
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	278	368	312	326	376	394	480	456	280	302	312	286	422
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	88	104	96	116	146	188	132	180	102	104	86	110	130
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	88	78	124	150	166	184	160	176	109	108	104	152	122
Unemployed over 26 weeks	62	74	88	58	76	96	86	92	97	54	78	60	58
Employment	63,408	63,120	63,172	61,686	61,228	61,460	60,924	60,524	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,260	62,354
Nonagricultural	56,134	55,492	55,246	55,268	55,158	55,740	55,558	55,072	55,812	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390
Worked 35 hours or more	45,598	43,196	46,304	45,988	45,478	46,030	44,992	45,244	47,037	45,950	45,698	45,538	43,824
Worked 15-34 hours	4,482	5,054	4,924	5,608	5,690	5,712	6,366	5,776	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	1,260	1,224	1,468	1,926	2,074	2,326	2,172	1,992	1,968	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480
With a job but not at work [4]	4,794	6,018	2,550	1,746	1,946	1,672	2,026	2,060	1,476	1,568	1,836	2,384	5,162
Agricultural	7,274	7,628	7,926	6,390	6,070	5,720	5,366	5,452	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964
Worked 35 hours or more	5,512	5,898	6,334	4,346	4,334	3,822	3,516	3,404	3,877	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030
Worked 15-34 hours	1,442	1,436	1,346	1,878	1,320	1,324	1,260	1,532	1,323	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	190	186	178	230	194	250	254	218	248	194	218	212	194
With a job but not at work [4]	130	108	68	236	222	324	336	298	249	128	108	182	180
Males													
Total labor force	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	47,188	46,829	46,580	46,571	46,568	46,890	47,811
Civilian labor force	45,056	45,260	44,862	43,848	43,808	43,892	43,692	43,334	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396
Unemployment	814	1,024	1,024	898	1,104	1,108	1,244	1,360	966	814	714	864	1,004
Employment	44,242	44,236	43,838	42,950	42,704	42,784	42,448	41,974	42,275	42,404	42,482	42,604	43,392
Nonagricultural	38,204	38,042	37,626	37,470	37,498	37,758	37,646	37,166	37,373	36,916	36,662	36,766	37,582
Worked 35 hours or more	32,680	31,248	33,166	32,582	32,382	32,686	32,006	32,046	33,215	32,376	32,336	32,316	31,362
Worked 15-34 hours	2,112	2,660	2,258	2,822	2,918	3,048	3,250	2,918	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,366	2,622
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	514	470	634	854	904	934	984	810	767	698	658	642	494
With a job but not at work [4]	2,898	3,664	1,568	1,212	1,294	1,090	1,346	1,392	961	984	1,224	1,542	3,104
Agricultural	6,038	6,194	6,212	5,480	5,206	5,026	4,802	4,808	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810
Worked 35 hours or more	5,052	5,350	5,458	4,134	4,130	3,610	3,374	3,248	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,656
Worked 15-34 hours	726	620	568	960	846	946	930	1,128	866	642	1,012	706	870
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	150	130	122	184	140	188	204	178	200	112	152	154	152
With a job but not at work [4]	110	94	64	202	180	282	294	254	221	118	96	178	132
Females													
Total labor force	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	19,067	19,130	19,729	20,476	19,998	20,276	19,608
Civilian labor force	19,592	19,408	19,872	19,116	18,912	19,242	19,020	19,082	19,681	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562
Unemployment	426	524	538	408	478	566	544	532	447	604	570	574	600
Employment	19,166	18,884	19,334	18,708	18,434	18,676	18,476	18,550	19,234	19,824	19,380	19,656	18,962
Nonagricultural	17,930	17,450	17,620	17,798	17,660	17,982	17,912	17,906	18,439	18,538	17,926	17,946	17,808
Worked 35 hours or more	12,918	11,948	13,138	13,406	13,096	13,344	12,926	13,198	13,822	13,574	13,352	13,222	12,462
Worked 15-34 hours	2,370	2,394	2,666	2,786	2,742	2,664	3,118	2,858	2,901	3,076	2,776	2,848	2,802
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	746	754	834	1,072	1,170	1,392	1,188	1,182	1,201	1,304	1,188	1,034	986
With a job but not at work [4]	1,896	2,354	982	534	652	582	680	668	515	584	612	842	2,058
Agricultural	1,236	1,434	1,714	910	774	694	564	644	795	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154
Worked 35 hours or more	460	548	876	212	204	212	142	156	262	638	520	974	374
Worked 15-34 hours	716	816	778	618	474	378	330	404	457	556	856	674	690
Worked 1-14 hours [3]	40	56	56	46	54	62	50	40	48	82	66	58	42
With a job but not at work [4]	20	14	4	34	42	42	42	44	28	10	12	4	48

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1953, figures are not entirely comparable with those for previous months as a result of the introduction of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure used in deriving current labor force estimates. However, the differences are minor in most respects. For explanation, see Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P 57, No. 127, Monthly Report on the Labor Force: January 1953. Also, the total labor force beginning January 1953 includes an additional 130,000 members of the Armed Forces—the number overseas in 1940 who had been omitted from the 1940 Census and subsequent current estimates.

[3] Total labor force, which consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces, is not shown for the most recent months because of security restrictions.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual averages	
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Total employees	49,400	49,198	49,397	49,058	48,860	48,685	48,389	48,382	50,140	49,310	49,095	48,892	48,158	47,993	47,202
Mining	826	826	837	831	835	846	856	866	870	871	871	886	893	872	913
Metal	99.7	100.2	100.7	99.9	99.7	100.2	101.3	101.7	101.9	101.3	98.8	99.8	102.5	98.4	100.2
Iron	.....	40.1	39.9	39.6	38.6	38.0	37.9	38.4	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.8	40.0	33.3	37.7
Copper	.....	27.7	27.9	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.8	27.2	27.0	26.8	24.6	24.6	26.4	23.9	25.7
Lead and zinc	.....	16.2	17.0	17.3	17.9	18.4	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.8	20.8	20.4
Anthracite	.....	48.3	53.5	55.6	51.2	57.4	59.7	60.5	62.0	62.3	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.4	62.1
Bituminous coal	290.3	289.8	299.2	300.4	309.6	318.4	325.4	330.7	331.2	330.7	330.4	338.7	339.6	333.8	372.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	.....	281.3	277.3	271.4	272.1	270.9	272.0	275.0	273.4	271.8	273.6	279.5	281.2	276.0	269.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	106.6	106.5	106.1	103.6	102.3	99.2	97.8	97.6	101.6	104.8	105.6	105.6	106.2	102.3	102.0
Contract construction	2,708	2,658	2,603	2,569	2,416	2,301	2,289	2,303	2,497	2,643	2,728	2,794	2,812	2,572	2,588
Nonbuilding construction	.....	541	523	490	456	410	403	402	460	524	569	584	589	501	490
Highway and street	.....	249.7	238.7	219.4	186.8	155.2	150.3	147.4	176.5	222.3	250.3	259.0	262.6	207.9	201.3
Other nonbuilding construction	.....	291.4	284.6	280.0	269.6	255.0	252.4	254.6	283.9	301.2	318.7	324.7	326.7	293.3	289.0
Building construction	.....	2,117	2,080	2,010	1,960	1,891	1,877	1,901	2,037	2,124	2,159	2,210	2,223	2,071	2,098
General contractors	.....	950.5	926.9	888.4	861.6	823.2	813.2	824.1	888.6	940.4	960.9	986.2	1,003.2	919.6	950.2
Special-trade contractors	.....	1,166.4	1,153.5	1,121.8	1,098.8	1,068.1	1,063.5	1,076.6	1,148.8	1,183.8	1,198.0	1,223.3	1,220.1	1,151.3	1,147.3
Plumbing and heating	.....	288.2	282.8	278.1	278.1	277.5	279.6	282.5	291.5	296.8	296.8	296.0	295.4	286.3	286.9
Painting and decorating	.....	163.0	156.0	148.2	140.9	133.3	128.9	128.7	148.3	162.6	166.3	178.2	173.9	156.8	155.7
Electrical work	.....	154.6	150.6	149.2	148.2	147.2	148.8	150.3	154.3	153.2	154.6	157.4	157.3	151.3	139.5
Other special trade contractors	.....	560.6	554.1	546.3	531.6	510.1	506.2	515.1	554.7	571.2	580.3	591.7	593.5	557.3	565.3
Manufacturing	17,217	17,037	17,145	17,040	17,077	17,135	17,013	16,884	16,952	16,874	16,778	16,680	16,280	16,209	16,662
Durable goods [2]	9,980	9,982	10,112	10,096	10,117	10,103	9,969	9,890	9,856	9,750	9,594	9,440	9,142	9,262	9,071
Nondurable goods [2]	7,237	7,055	7,033	6,944	6,960	7,032	7,024	7,004	7,096	7,124	7,184	7,240	7,138	6,946	7,011
Ordnance and accessories	208.2	210.2	206.4	203.0	195.6	190.5	184.1	181.0	178.6	176.6	176.2	176.0	173.6	168.4	77.0
Food and kindred products	1,679.9	1,605.3	1,518.2	1,470.6	1,441.7	1,436.5	1,442.0	1,455.7	1,504.7	1,554.8	1,636.4	1,727.0	1,693.3	1,538.5	1,544.1
Meat products	.....	302.7	299.7	295.5	294.6	299.2	303.0	312.5	321.0	317.9	308.6	310.2	305.6	309.8	308.1
Dairy products	.....	134.9	133.8	127.0	122.1	118.2	116.0	114.4	115.9	117.5	121.1	126.0	133.3	123.4	125.2
Canning and preserving	.....	208.1	190.4	174.5	162.0	150.3	156.3	159.8	171.0	199.7	280.8	377.3	339.2	217.1	230.3
Grain-mill products	.....	125.4	125.7	122.6	121.1	122.9	123.9	125.5	126.5	123.8	126.3	127.2	127.6	124.8	121.2
Bakery products	.....	291.0	289.5	285.8	283.2	284.2	283.6	282.5	287.2	290.3	290.5	289.0	290.5	284.6	281.2
Sugar	.....	29.8	28.5	27.5	27.2	27.8	28.1	30.3	39.2	50.9	49.3	32.1	29.4	33.4	34.9
Confectionery and related products	.....	72.7	76.5	75.7	79.1	84.0	86.3	86.8	92.0	94.4	94.4	91.5	84.0	86.2	87.9
Beverages	.....	235.5	229.4	224.2	217.1	213.6	208.4	210.4	215.7	219.6	221.7	228.2	239.0	220.8	217.6
Miscellaneous food products	.....	145.2	144.7	137.8	135.3	136.3	136.4	133.5	136.2	140.7	143.7	145.5	144.3	138.5	139.5
Tobacco manufactures	116.5	93.4	93.5	93.6	94.0	98.4	102.6	110.0	117.6	117.8	125.9	126.6	117.7	107.0	104.4
Cigarettes	.....	30.5	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.9	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.4	31.2	30.4	29.0
Cigars	.....	39.9	41.5	41.3	41.2	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.8	42.8	42.8	41.9	41.8	40.9
Tobacco and snuff	.....	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	14.6	11.8	11.8	12.3	14.0	20.9	27.9	35.1	34.6	43.0	43.2	35.5	25.5	25.1
Textile-mill products	1,210.1	1,198.6	1,219.7	1,214.4	1,216.7	1,231.8	1,231.3	1,227.9	1,243.0	1,242.8	1,230.2	1,221.6	1,199.7	1,201.7	1,272.7
Scouring and combing plants	.....	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.8
Yarn and thread mills	.....	151.7	155.2	153.3	153.6	156.6	156.1	156.8	157.7	158.1	157.6	157.4	156.2	154.2	165.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	520.9	526.5	523.8	523.3	528.2	531.2	531.5	537.9	535.7	532.5	530.4	527.3	527.9	576.1
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	.....	34.4	35.2	35.0	34.2	35.4	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.4	34.9	34.1	33.1	33.2	34.7
Knitting mills	.....	248.8	253.8	254.0	254.4	257.0	253.8	251.4	257.7	260.3	257.1	253.6	249.2	244.5	244.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	92.3	94.1	93.9	95.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.8	98.1	96.9	96.0	94.5	94.2	94.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	54.7	56.7	56.5	58.3	58.5	58.4	57.8	58.5	58.3	55.4	57.0	48.7	54.5	59.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	17.8	18.0	18.6	17.2	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.6	16.7	16.6	17.1	17.7
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	70.8	73.2	72.6	73.3	73.4	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.2	71.4	69.6	67.3	69.6	73.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,232.2	1,176.3	1,204.1	1,187.2	1,212.3	1,266.1	1,264.4	1,234.5	1,239.4	1,232.1	1,229.5	1,231.3	1,211.6	1,190.8	1,187.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	132.1	141.5	138.6	137.8	139.8	137.8	132.6	134.1	135.4	136.8	137.6	135.6	132.5	142.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	296.7	311.2	310.8	311.1	310.9	306.6	300.9	302.4	301.8	300.4	297.1	292.5	286.1	283.4
Women's outerwear	.....	353.3	349.3	338.4	359.1	396.8	402.2	391.8	388.1	372.7	370.9	379.6	378.2	371.7	366.5
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	105.8	110.3	110.9	113.1	113.8	112.1	109.7	112.2	114.7	113.5	110.0	106.4	106.4	101.5
Millinery	.....	19.9	17.6	17.9	21.6	27.2	27.5	25.8	22.8	20.6	22.8	24.2	24.0	23.2	22.6
Children's outerwear	.....	65.3	67.9	65.2	63.8	67.5	68.6	66.7	65.1	65.7	66.4	66.3	66.5	64.9	61.4
Fur goods	.....	12.0	12.1	9.8	7.2	8.7	9.0	10.7	12.4	14.0	12.3	14.4	13.4	12.0	13.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	63.1	64.4	64.6	65.3	65.4	64.5	62.7	66.9	70.5	70.6	69.2	66.4	65.1	68.7
Other fabricated textile products	.....	128.1	129.8	131.0	133.3	136.3	136.1	133.6	135.4	136.7	135.8	132.9	128.6	129.0	127.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	787.1	786.1	799.1	782.2	769.7	757.1	745.8	744.3	771.6	798.4	795.0	818.6	828.1	782.0	834.4
Logging camps and contractors		87.7	89.1	83.7	75.7	72.6	65.2	63.6	74.7	88.1	78.4	92.0	98.5	84.0	101.4
Sawmills and planing mills		457.1	464.4	456.3	450.4	441.2	437.5	438.1	452.5	466.2	472.7	481.1	484.7	457.8	477.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		119.9	123.8	121.3	122.7	120.9	121.0	121.3	122.0	123.0	124.8	125.7	125.5	118.9	129.4
Wooden containers		62.0	62.0	61.5	61.6	61.2	61.0	61.1	62.1	61.0	58.7	59.6	59.5	61.0	65.8
Miscellaneous wood products		59.4	59.8	59.4	59.9	61.2	61.1	60.2	60.3	60.1	60.4	60.2	59.9	60.4	63.4
Furniture and fixtures	370.0	369.5	370.9	376.5	383.0	387.1	385.5	382.6	382.8	381.7	375.4	368.5	359.0	361.0	361.3
Household furniture		261.4	263.9	269.4	275.5	279.8	278.1	275.2	275.0	274.3	269.4	263.4	256.4	257.1	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		39.2	38.9	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.3	39.7	39.9	40.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		36.7	36.3	36.3	36.3	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.3	34.7	33.9	34.1	34.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		32.2	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.3	30.9	30.7	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.1	29.0	29.9	29.1
Paper and allied products	541.8	533.0	535.2	528.5	527.7	527.3	523.2	522.1	526.6	520.7	516.7	508.3	507.8	505.6	511.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		265.2	264.8	261.4	260.7	261.6	261.5	261.4	262.4	257.4	256.8	254.4	259.3	257.1	258.7
Paperboard containers and boxes		141.0	143.4	140.9	141.3	140.8	138.9	138.6	141.0	140.5	138.1	133.3	130.0	129.6	131.9
Other paper and allied products		126.8	127.0	126.2	125.7	124.9	122.8	122.1	123.2	122.8	121.8	120.6	118.5	119.0	121.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	779.5	777.4	779.9	775.1	774.3	774.3	771.8	772.5	780.6	779.5	774.5	765.3	758.0	762.9	755.5
Newspapers		292.9	294.0	292.5	291.5	290.8	289.2	288.4	291.6	290.8	289.4	287.9	287.1	286.8	282.2
Periodicals		65.0	65.0	65.3	65.4	66.3	66.7	66.6	67.4	67.3	65.5	64.8	63.5	64.1	61.1
Books		47.2	47.0	46.6	46.8	47.4	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.8	46.1	45.7	44.9	45.2	45.1
Commercial printing		193.0	194.0	193.2	193.8	194.0	194.1	195.8	196.7	195.3	194.7	191.5	190.3	192.8	193.4
Lithographing		53.7	54.2	53.6	53.3	53.2	52.7	52.8	54.9	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.0	52.9	53.5
Greeting cards		18.9	18.9	17.6	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.7	19.3	21.2	20.3	18.9	18.5	18.2	18.5
Bookbinding and related industries		45.0	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.9	43.4	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	42.7
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		61.7	62.0	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.7	60.5	60.0	60.3	59.4	58.9	59.9	59.0
Chemicals and allied products	757.7	752.9	753.0	754.7	752.7	751.3	752.2	749.0	750.6	749.1	748.7	741.8	733.2	741.7	742.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals		85.5	84.4	84.0	83.4	83.0	82.3	81.7	81.5	81.2	81.0	81.3	82.0	81.9	81.5
Industrial organic chemicals		281.0	278.3	274.4	272.2	270.6	267.9	267.6	267.1	264.4	262.6	261.1	261.2	259.0	259.3
Drugs and medicines		94.4	94.8	94.2	95.0	95.3	95.3	98.2	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.5	99.0	98.4	96.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		49.4	49.7	49.9	50.5	50.5	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.5	49.9	49.8	49.2	49.8	51.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers		76.1	75.5	75.4	75.5	75.0	74.3	73.7	73.4	73.6	73.5	72.4	72.5	73.1	73.6
Gum and wood chemicals		7.5	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3
Fertilizers		30.0	33.1	38.6	45.8	44.4	39.2	34.8	33.0	32.7	33.9	34.4	31.5	35.8	35.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		36.1	37.3	38.2	39.9	42.6	44.2	45.8	48.0	49.2	49.5	45.4	38.5	44.2	46.8
Miscellaneous chemicals		92.9	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.1	91.3	90.2	91.9	92.7	92.7	92.1	91.7	91.7	90.3
Products of petroleum and coal	264.7	265.9	264.2	261.0	260.3	259.0	258.2	258.3	260.7	261.5	262.8	263.4	264.9	253.9	252.7
Petroleum refining		211.3	209.3	206.8	207.0	206.3	206.0	206.6	207.6	207.1	207.6	208.6	210.1	202.1	198.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		54.6	54.9	54.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.7	53.1	54.4	55.2	54.8	54.8	51.8	54.1
Rubber products	270.8	269.6	276.2	276.3	276.6	276.4	274.8	275.1	274.6	272.2	267.8	263.0	258.1	262.3	263.3
Tires and inner tubes		116.3	118.2	118.7	118.2	117.5	116.9	117.3	117.6	116.9	116.1	115.9	114.5	116.1	111.2
Rubber footwear		27.8	28.7	28.9	29.4	29.8	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.2	29.8	28.9	28.2	28.3	29.2
Other rubber products		125.5	129.3	128.7	129.0	129.1	128.1	127.7	126.3	125.1	121.6	118.2	115.4	117.9	123.0
Leather and leather products	384.1	382.6	388.9	382.4	393.3	402.5	403.1	396.7	397.8	393.7	391.8	391.5	393.5	381.9	376.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		46.9	47.7	46.9	46.8	47.4	47.8	48.3	48.7	48.4	47.7	47.4	47.0	46.5	48.0
Industrial leather belting and packing		5.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.8	18.0	16.9	18.1	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.9	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.5	16.8
Footwear (except rubber)		246.5	252.9	249.2	255.4	261.7	261.9	259.9	256.1	249.6	248.9	252.6	256.5	246.7	241.0
Luggage		18.3	19.1	19.2	19.1	18.4	18.5	18.1	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.9
Handbags and small leather goods		29.2	27.1	26.1	29.7	32.2	32.1	30.1	29.7	31.7	32.0	29.6	28.3	29.0	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		18.6	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	20.0	21.5	21.6	21.3	20.9	19.4	20.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	538.8	537.9	547.7	543.0	544.1	541.2	533.9	531.3	538.9	541.6	539.9	534.6	530.7	527.9	551.2
Flat glass		34.8	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.1	34.3	33.5	32.7	32.6	33.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		100.5	105.9	104.2	104.3	103.6	101.1	99.9	100.6	101.4	100.3	100.4	98.9	98.2	98.0
Glass products made of purchased glass		16.2	16.9	17.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.7	16.2	16.7
Cement, hydraulic		41.8	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.5	41.0	39.9	40.6
Structural clay products		79.6	80.3	78.0	77.5	76.9	75.4	75.6	79.1	80.6	81.4	81.4	83.0	80.9	85.2
Pottery and related products		49.3	54.5	55.1	55.3	57.0	56.6	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.3	56.2	56.3	57.2	63.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		107.5	105.5	104.7	104.1	101.6	100.1	99.2	101.9	103.2	103.1	103.7	104.2	100.7	101.5
Cut-stone and stone products		18.2	18.4	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.4	16.7	16.7	17.5	18.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		90.0	90.5	90.1	90.0	93.3	89.4	88.7	88.4	87.9	87.4	86.1	85.2	86.9	94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,332.2	1,335.7	1,345.8	1,338.4	1,343.9	1,343.6	1,338.9	1,335.8	1,330.5	1,317.6	1,306.8	1,299.3	1,257.8	1,227.4	1,313.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	663.2	661.6	655.9	656.6	656.8	654.4	653.0	649.7	645.1	643.3	642.2	615.9	570.7	643.5
Iron and steel foundries	.....	245.4	249.4	250.5	253.2	253.2	253.7	255.3	255.8	254.7	251.4	250.9	245.6	253.0	266.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	52.4	52.4	52.2	51.5	51.2	50.8	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.9	50.5	51.4	50.6	50.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.6	12.1	12.3	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	120.0	123.8	123.4	123.1	122.0	119.9	118.5	117.8	116.1	114.3	112.3	109.7	111.3	110.8
Nonferrous foundries	.....	95.0	96.2	94.9	97.2	98.2	98.3	97.8	97.5	94.8	91.8	89.1	87.4	89.8	87.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	147.1	149.6	148.6	149.4	149.8	149.1	148.8	147.6	144.8	144.1	142.7	135.7	139.8	142.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,158.5	1,151.0	1,168.8	1,162.3	1,160.6	1,159.3	1,149.6	1,135.2	1,125.7	1,104.6	1,088.1	1,080.0	1,017.1	1,045.6	1,059.7
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	61.3	60.0	57.8	57.0	56.9	56.7	56.5	55.6	55.4	58.8	61.9	59.9	56.6	58.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	.....	158.7	164.6	165.3	164.0	164.9	163.2	160.8	158.3	154.3	150.9	147.3	140.1	149.8	162.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	151.1	153.9	153.7	155.0	154.1	154.2	152.6	154.6	153.8	154.0	150.4	143.5	142.8	144.1
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	278.6	279.7	274.6	272.2	272.7	272.0	270.5	272.2	268.0	262.9	257.4	254.2	253.8	241.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	236.4	241.7	241.8	241.4	240.8	237.5	231.3	223.8	215.2	209.3	198.0	184.7	196.7	202.0
Lighting fixtures	.....	49.6	50.2	50.3	50.9	50.8	49.6	48.3	47.9	47.4	46.8	45.2	43.0	45.6	48.2
Fabricated wire products	.....	71.8	72.5	72.9	73.7	73.2	71.7	71.3	70.3	69.1	67.0	64.4	61.2	63.9	66.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	143.5	146.2	145.9	146.4	145.9	144.7	143.9	143.0	141.4	139.0	134.4	130.8	136.5	137.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,649.7	1,673.4	1,700.2	1,702.0	1,714.3	1,727.8	1,713.4	1,702.1	1,687.5	1,643.8	1,607.2	1,588.8	1,578.0	1,642.4	1,601.3
Engines and turbines	.....	94.6	95.5	95.6	95.9	96.5	95.7	95.8	95.5	94.2	86.3	86.1	83.5	88.9	81.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	176.8	182.6	187.1	190.6	195.8	193.3	190.4	188.8	169.7	156.2	149.1	157.8	185.1	198.4
Construction and mining machinery	.....	132.4	132.9	130.9	131.1	134.2	133.9	133.2	132.9	132.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	132.2	120.5
Metalworking machinery	.....	281.7	285.6	285.6	285.2	285.4	283.3	283.9	282.8	279.4	278.5	279.3	277.6	280.3	262.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	188.0	191.2	190.3	190.9	191.9	192.0	191.2	190.8	190.2	185.6	185.0	189.0	190.9	196.0
General industrial machinery	.....	236.7	236.1	234.2	234.4	234.5	242.3	232.0	231.4	227.2	225.8	226.4	228.8	230.7	224.4
Office and store machines and devices	.....	110.7	111.8	112.4	112.6	112.3	111.5	111.7	111.7	110.7	110.4	109.5	108.9	109.8	106.3
Service-industry and household machines	.....	209.3	218.6	219.4	224.7	227.5	223.7	217.0	208.1	200.6	193.5	186.8	179.8	186.5	182.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	243.2	245.9	246.5	248.9	249.7	247.7	246.9	245.5	239.7	240.4	236.4	222.6	238.0	229.8
Electrical machinery	1,199.2	1,185.6	1,196.5	1,202.0	1,206.5	1,204.0	1,192.4	1,173.5	1,166.6	1,142.3	1,118.6	1,089.1	1,047.2	1,088.4	1,005.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	392.2	393.5	393.6	393.0	390.5	386.1	381.5	378.4	374.3	369.9	363.5	354.5	364.8	354.9
Electrical appliances	.....	70.1	70.8	70.5	69.9	69.3	67.9	65.5	64.9	63.2	60.6	56.5	53.1	56.2	59.5
Insulated wire and cable	.....	34.3	33.6	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.1	34.6	33.1	32.8	32.3	31.2	31.5	29.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	89.3	90.8	91.0	91.0	90.6	88.2	84.5	82.2	79.9	80.5	77.7	73.2	79.2	78.6
Electric lamps	.....	27.5	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.3	25.6	25.3	25.0	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.4	25.2	31.0
Communication equipment	.....	523.5	530.8	537.2	542.8	548.0	543.1	535.3	533.8	518.8	501.2	485.4	463.6	464.9	405.9
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	48.7	47.7	47.0	47.3	45.9	45.9	46.3	47.7	49.5	50.3	50.4	48.2	46.6	46.5
Transportation equipment	1,891.3	1,909.9	1,939.5	1,955.8	1,969.9	1,965.7	1,930.0	1,891.5	1,862.6	1,825.0	1,779.3	1,719.2	1,585.1	1,674.9	1,510.3
Automobiles	.....	933.8	961.9	982.3	993.1	983.2	957.0	924.6	904.0	887.9	850.0	820.3	672.5	793.5	844.5
Aircraft and parts	.....	738.9	729.9	728.4	727.3	736.0	729.2	721.4	711.4	694.8	684.3	654.9	669.1	641.6	463.6
Aircraft	.....	449.7	444.6	445.6	446.9	449.2	448.1	447.8	444.5	434.0	430.2	408.7	472.9	413.9	313.3
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	165.7	162.3	161.3	159.2	165.6	163.7	158.1	153.9	150.2	147.5	143.2	137.9	134.7	90.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.0	10.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	107.2	106.6	105.1	104.7	103.7	100.8	99.2	97.3	95.1	91.8	88.5	84.1	79.1	48.3
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	151.9	153.8	153.9	157.1	155.1	155.7	158.1	158.8	155.9	155.3	156.2	155.2	151.0	116.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	125.9	127.0	126.1	130.5	129.7	131.0	134.1	135.3	133.5	134.3	135.3	134.0	131.2	101.6
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	26.0	26.8	26.9	26.6	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.5	22.4	21.0	20.9	21.2	19.8	14.4
Railroad equipment	.....	71.5	80.1	78.6	79.0	79.2	74.8	74.3	74.1	72.1	75.3	73.9	75.0	75.8	73.7
Other transportation equipment	.....	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.9	12.6
Instruments and related products	336.7	332.6	334.9	333.3	333.2	332.5	328.5	327.5	326.3	322.8	318.7	313.7	310.6	310.2	292.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	54.0	53.7	53.6	53.6	53.5	53.0	52.8	52.5	51.8	51.1	50.3	49.6	48.9	39.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	82.3	82.5	81.9	81.8	81.9	80.9	80.2	79.6	78.3	77.0	75.0	73.6	74.1	71.8
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	40.7	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	39.3	39.6	40.0
Ophthalmic goods	.....	27.9	28.5	28.7	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.5	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.3	28.1	29.0
Photographic apparatus	.....	69.5	69.3	68.9	64.5	68.3	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.5	66.9	67.1	67.5	66.1	62.1
Watches and clocks	.....	45.8	47.4	46.8	46.8	46.3	45.1	44.5	44.6	44.4	43.8	42.5	41.1	41.0	37.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	807.5	489.7	502.4	497.2	495.9	494.1	487.2	474.9	485.0	495.8	488.5	472.8	455.1	486.0	455.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	52.5	54.7	54.2	54.6	55.0	53.6	52.8	53.8	54.2	53.9	52.2	49.1	50.5	54.7
Musical instruments and parts	.....	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.6
Toys and sporting goods	.....	88.2	88.8	87.1	84.3	81.3	77.8	73.7	79.8	87.2	87.9	85.1	81.0	75.4	74.0
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	.....	32.0	32.4	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.1	31.1	32.6	32.6	32.7	31.9	31.1	31.5	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	67.8	67.9	66.4	67.2	69.3	69.6	67.6	67.1	68.4	67.4	65.5	62.8	62.1	63.9
Fabricated plastic products	.....	73.9	75.7	75.1	75.1	74.1	73.4	72.6	72.4	72.7	71.1	67.1	65.7	66.9	67.2
Other manufacturing industries	.....	157.7	164.9	164.3	164.6	164.4	163.6	159.3	161.8	163.3	158.5	154.3	148.9	153.4	157.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Transportation and public utilities	4,338	4,342	4,315	4,279	4,244	4,235	4,210	4,210	4,293	4,286	4,296	4,281	4,258	4,220	4,166
Transportation	2,908	3,002	2,990	2,996	2,949	2,928	2,909	2,914	2,995	2,992	2,999	2,980	2,946	2,941	2,921
Interstate railroads	.....	1,409.3	1,399.0	1,387.0	1,376.0	1,360.5	1,356.4	1,367.5	1,405.0	1,412.5	1,423.2	1,410.9	1,394.1	1,399.8	1,449.3
Class I railroads	.....	1,238.8	1,228.2	1,217.5	1,204.9	1,188.5	1,184.8	1,195.5	1,222.7	1,238.8	1,249.9	1,237.8	1,221.5	1,226.2	1,275.9
Local railways and bus lines	.....	131.0	131.1	130.7	130.7	131.3	131.5	125.6	132.4	132.4	132.3	133.2	133.9	134.2	139.0
Trucking and warehousing	.....	749.8	750.0	745.5	743.0	743.9	737.2	734.9	761.9	780.8	745.9	733.2	713.5	714.6	675.6
Other transportation and services	.....	711.6	709.4	703.1	698.9	691.9	683.8	686.0	694.9	696.0	697.1	702.4	704.3	692.1	656.9
Bus lines, except local	.....	53.3	52.8	52.1	51.9	51.4	51.5	51.9	52.5	52.5	52.9	54.0	54.8	52.4	53.0
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	101.1	100.8	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.8	97.8	97.5	97.0	95.6	85.2
Communication	758	758	750	747	731	742	738	734	736	734	732	731	736	717	690
Telephone	.....	709.5	700.0	697.3	682.3	693.5	689.2	684.9	686.5	684.4	682.4	681.9	688.1	672.7	638.9
Telegraph	.....	48.3	48.9	48.9	48.1	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.6	48.6	49.1	48.3	47.6	48.6	50.1
Other public utilities	582	582	575	566	564	565	563	562	562	560	565	570	576	563	555
Gas and electric utilities	.....	558.6	552.1	544.3	542.1	543.0	541.4	540.5	540.8	538.8	543.0	547.5	553.8	541.2	533.3
Electric light and power utilities	.....	251.4	248.5	245.0	244.7	244.3	243.5	243.2	242.7	240.2	244.3	246.8	249.3	243.5	240.4
Gas utilities	.....	129.6	128.7	126.3	124.8	126.5	126.1	125.6	126.6	127.0	127.2	127.7	129.5	126.4	123.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined	.....	177.6	174.9	173.0	172.6	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.5	171.6	171.5	173.0	175.0	171.3	169.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	.....	23.0	22.4	21.9	22.1	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.7	22.1	22.4	21.5	21.7
Wholesale and retail trade	10,369	10,365	10,412	10,348	10,314	10,284	10,214	10,253	11,218	10,659	10,442	10,295	10,110	10,251	10,013
Wholesale trade	2,749	2,739	2,728	2,712	2,713	2,730	2,743	2,747	2,787	2,780	2,752	2,730	2,722	2,721	2,655
Retail trade	7,620	7,626	7,684	7,636	7,601	7,554	7,471	7,536	8,431	7,870	7,690	7,565	7,388	7,530	7,359
General merchandise stores	1,346.4	1,354.0	1,403.0	1,406.2	1,395.6	1,396.4	1,355.0	1,406.5	2,013.2	1,626.3	1,504.8	1,423.8	1,324.6	1,453.2	1,429.3
Food and liquor stores	1,394.5	1,402.9	1,406.7	1,399.3	1,398.2	1,389.2	1,380.8	1,370.9	1,407.2	1,381.7	1,375.8	1,356.4	1,344.8	1,353.8	1,307.6
Automotive and accessories dealers	855.8	847.6	839.5	829.2	820.0	812.9	810.0	807.5	815.2	800.5	785.2	778.1	781.6	779.5	763.7
Apparel and accessories stores	552.0	560.3	594.1	594.8	593.2	585.7	558.2	573.6	705.6	617.7	601.9	579.8	529.7	584.0	575.4
Other retail trade	3,470.9	3,461.0	3,440.7	3,406.4	3,392.7	3,369.9	3,366.7	3,377.6	3,489.5	3,443.5	3,422.2	3,427.1	3,406.8	3,359.1	3,282.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate [4]	2,078	2,074	2,049	2,025	2,014	1,993	1,977	1,969	1,978	1,973	1,973	1,976	2,000	1,957	1,861
Banks and trust companies [4]	.....	518.2	508.3	499.1	499.0	496.7	493.4	488.6	489.6	486.8	484.6	484.2	490.9	480.0	431.0
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	65.3	65.1	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.7	65.7	64.5	63.7
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	787.7	746.2	737.2	735.5	732.3	726.9	720.8	719.6	716.7	715.2	712.9	721.4	707.2	671.4
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	732.4	729.2	723.1	714.4	699.1	692.2	695.1	704.2	705.1	709.0	714.1	722.1	704.8	694.7
Service and miscellaneous	5,409	5,418	5,398	5,357	5,307	5,225	5,194	5,192	5,237	5,266	5,303	5,364	5,378	5,280	5,207
Hotels and lodging places	.....	543.8	497.2	469.9	463.8	456.0	450.5	442.7	446.8	446.1	456.3	494.1	545.6	476.9	476.5
Personal services:															
Laundries	.....	353.7	354.0	348.6	343.5	340.4	340.0	341.7	342.0	342.3	343.7	344.1	348.8	342.7	342.7
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	180.2	186.4	184.2	180.7	175.0	171.9	172.4	172.5	175.3	176.9	173.8	169.4	172.7	166.8
Motion pictures	.....	233.8	233.9	232.1	234.4	232.0	229.4	229.6	228.5	232.6	237.2	239.8	238.9	236.2	244.4
Government [4]	6,455	6,478	6,638	6,649	6,653	6,666	6,625	6,675	7,095	6,742	6,704	6,616	6,427	6,633	6,373
Federal [4]	2,254	2,271	2,285	2,282	2,304	2,324	2,343	2,350	2,765	2,363	2,363	2,388	2,387	2,403	2,261
State and local [5]	4,201	4,207	4,353	4,367	4,349	4,342	4,282	4,325	4,330	4,379	4,341	4,248	4,040	4,230	4,112

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1951 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 4 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1, civilian labor force), which is obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[3] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] See NOTE, table A–5.

[5] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Mining:															
Metal		86.3	87.3	86.6	86.2	86.7	88.1	88.8	88.9	88.4	85.8	86.7	89.4	83.8	88.4
Iron		35.1	35.2	34.9	34.0	33.5	33.5	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.6	35.6	29.1	33.8
Copper		23.7	23.9	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.2	22.8	20.8	20.8	22.7	22.3	22.4
Lead and zinc		13.6	14.5	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.1	18.1	17.8
Anthracite		44.9	49.9	51.6	47.8	53.5	55.6	56.4	57.8	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.4	59.5	65.0
Bituminous coal		267.7	276.2	277.9	286.7	295.8	302.0	306.9	307.4	308.6	306.3	314.3	315.5	309.9	348.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		133.5	132.5	127.2	127.7	126.5	125.9	126.4	126.5	126.3	126.7	128.4	132.8	127.9	124.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		92.0	91.3	89.0	88.2	85.0	83.8	83.6	87.5	90.6	91.6	91.4	92.1	88.6	89.2
Manufacturing	13,817	13,644	13,775	13,699	13,758	13,831	13,723	13,619	13,699	13,634	13,580	13,477	13,669	13,644	13,138
Durable goods [2]	8,029	8,035	8,183	8,179	8,215	8,211	8,115	8,020	8,010	7,916	7,774	7,634	7,332	7,481	7,459
Nondurable goods [2]	5,788	5,609	5,592	5,520	5,543	5,620	5,618	5,599	5,689	5,718	5,786	5,843	5,737	5,564	5,676
Ordnance and accessories	160.1	160.8	157.4	155.9	150.2	146.5	141.8	139.0	136.5	134.0	122.0	131.8	129.2	125.7	61.8
Food and kindred products	1,243.5	1,171.4	1,087.6	1,050.6	1,026.5	1,024.8	1,032.6	1,044.7	1,092.8	1,142.0	1,223.4	1,309.0	1,269.3	1,127.1	1,142.4
Meat products		239.5	237.2	233.2	232.7	237.7	241.1	248.8	256.4	253.5	243.9	246.5	241.7	245.6	242.9
Dairy products		93.6	93.0	87.1	83.1	79.7	78.1	76.4	77.9	79.5	82.5	88.8	93.3	85.1	87.3
Canning and preserving		237.0	160.9	145.9	133.9	122.7	128.7	132.3	143.3	172.4	252.9	347.5	308.9	188.8	201.6
Grain-mill products		91.5	91.8	89.3	87.7	89.3	90.6	92.3	93.4	92.3	95.1	96.3	97.3	94.0	91.8
Bakery products		183.6	183.5	181.0	178.5	179.7	179.5	179.0	183.5	186.6	187.1	185.8	183.9	181.9	181.4
Sugar		24.4	23.3	22.2	22.3	22.7	23.1	24.9	33.6	44.3	43.1	26.9	24.3	28.0	29.3
Confectionery and related products		58.7	62.6	62.0	65.5	70.2	72.2	72.6	77.1	79.1	79.3	78.7	69.6	71.6	73.0
Beverages		139.0	131.3	131.7	127.2	125.4	122.0	123.5	128.7	132.2	133.6	138.8	144.9	132.2	133.8
Miscellaneous food products		104.1	104.0	98.2	95.6	97.4	97.3	94.9	98.9	102.1	105.9	106.0	105.4	99.8	101.5
Tobacco manufactures	107.6	85.3	85.2	85.0	85.2	87.3	93.9	100.8	108.1	108.5	116.7	116.7	108.8	97.9	95.7
Cigarettes		27.6	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.3	28.4	27.5	28.3
Cigars		37.9	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.6	38.7
Tobacco and snuff		7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying		12.6	9.7	9.7	10.0	11.6	18.4	24.9	32.2	31.8	40.2	39.9	32.9	22.9	22.6
Textile-mill products	1,114.2	1,101.7	1,122.3	1,116.7	1,119.2	1,134.3	1,134.0	1,131.7	1,146.1	1,145.8	1,134.9	1,126.5	1,104.5	1,105.8	1,175.8
Scouring and combing plants		6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.3
Yarn and thread mills		140.8	144.7	142.9	143.0	146.0	145.7	146.5	147.3	147.5	147.0	146.9	145.8	143.6	154.2
Broad-woven fabric mills		492.1	497.0	494.4	493.8	498.8	501.5	502.8	508.0	506.1	503.3	501.2	498.2	498.7	545.8
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		30.5	31.1	31.0	30.2	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.4	30.9	30.2	29.2	30.5	31.2
Knitting mills		227.8	232.1	232.2	232.9	235.4	232.3	230.2	236.2	238.7	235.7	232.2	227.8	223.2	223.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles		81.3	83.1	82.9	84.7	85.8	86.5	86.3	87.1	87.2	86.2	85.3	83.7	83.4	83.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		45.9	48.2	47.7	49.7	50.1	50.0	49.4	50.1	50.1	48.0	49.0	40.5	46.2	51.0
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		15.9	16.3	16.9	15.5	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.8	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.8
Miscellaneous textile goods		60.8	63.4	62.5	63.3	63.4	62.9	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.7	60.2	58.0	60.0	63.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,106.0	1,051.3	1,076.4	1,060.8	1,086.0	1,138.5	1,136.6	1,108.5	1,113.5	1,104.3	1,102.9	1,106.2	1,087.6	1,066.9	1,065.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats		118.6	127.5	124.9	123.9	125.8	124.0	119.3	121.0	122.0	123.4	124.4	122.4	119.3	128.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		274.3	288.1	288.2	289.4	288.6	284.2	278.8	280.2	279.9	278.8	275.6	271.2	265.1	263.4
Women's outerwear		313.1	308.1	297.9	317.8	355.5	360.3	351.1	346.6	330.9	330.0	339.5	339.0	331.2	326.4
Women's, children's undergarments		94.2	98.2	99.0	101.2	101.5	100.2	98.2	100.6	102.6	101.6	97.9	94.3	95.0	91.1
Millinery		17.7	15.3	15.5	19.2	24.8	24.8	23.2	20.3	18.1	20.4	21.7	21.3	20.6	19.9
Children's outerwear		59.2	61.8	59.1	57.9	61.4	62.4	60.5	59.3	59.5	60.4	60.4	60.8	59.1	56.1
Fur goods		9.9	9.9	7.5	5.1	6.5	6.8	8.2	9.8	11.3	9.6	11.6	10.7	9.4	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		55.8	57.4	57.3	58.0	58.0	57.3	55.3	59.4	62.8	63.3	62.0	59.0	57.8	61.0
Other fabricated textile products		108.5	110.1	111.4	113.5	116.7	116.6	113.9	116.3	117.2	115.4	113.1	108.9	109.5	108.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	717.9	716.6	729.4	712.5	700.5	688.0	676.9	676.4	704.4	730.3	727.7	750.7	758.5	713.3	766.8
Logging camps and contractors		82.3	83.2	77.9	70.3	66.9	59.3	58.0	69.6	82.6	73.4	86.9	93.5	78.5	95.8
Sawmills and planing mills		422.7	430.2	422.3	416.4	407.5	404.1	405.5	419.7	433.3	439.8	447.5	449.9	423.8	444.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		101.1	105.4	102.4	104.0	102.4	102.6	102.7	103.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.0	100.8	108.4
Wooden containers		57.8	57.6	57.1	56.7	56.8	56.6	56.6	57.5	56.4	54.2	55.0	54.9	56.4	61.1
Miscellaneous wood products		52.7	53.0	52.8	53.1	54.4	54.3	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.7	53.8	53.2	53.9	57.1
Furniture and fixtures	316.7	315.3	316.9	322.1	328.5	332.7	331.9	329.2	330.0	328.5	322.1	315.6	306.9	309.1	310.6
Household furniture		229.1	231.4	236.5	242.3	247.0	245.9	242.9	243.1	242.1	237.2	231.2	224.6	225.5	226.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		32.0	31.9	32.6	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.4	33.2	33.4	33.0	33.0	33.8
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		28.5	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.2	27.6	27.2	26.5	26.6	27.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		25.7	25.5	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.5	24.3	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.8	22.8	23.9	23.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	451.4	442.9	445.3	439.7	439.5	439.3	436.8	435.6	441.0	434.7	431.9	424.9	424.6	422.5	434.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		224.9	225.3	222.2	221.8	222.6	222.8	222.9	224.3	218.8	218.8	217.0	221.5	219.4	223.4
Paperboard containers and boxes		115.8	117.8	115.6	116.3	116.2	115.0	114.9	117.7	117.3	115.1	110.8	107.4	107.4	111.7
Other paper and allied products		102.2	102.2	101.9	101.4	100.5	99.0	97.8	99.0	98.6	98.0	97.1	95.7	95.8	99.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	499.6	497.7	500.9	498.7	497.9	499.2	496.5	497.8	505.1	505.2	503.8	497.2	489.8	494.2	493.9
Newspapers		146.8	147.9	147.7	146.3	146.1	144.3	143.9	147.0	146.8	146.4	145.9	143.8	144.4	142.9
Periodicals		26.8	26.9	28.3	28.4	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.8	29.0	28.6	27.9	28.7	28.6
Books		27.4	27.6	27.2	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.5	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.3
Commercial printing		157.7	158.5	157.6	158.3	158.7	159.3	161.1	161.9	160.7	160.4	157.8	156.2	158.1	158.5
Lithographing		41.5	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	42.8	43.0	42.6	41.9	40.2	40.9	41.7
Greeting cards		14.3	14.3	13.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.2	14.7	16.4	15.6	14.5	14.3	13.8	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries		35.3	35.4	35.1	34.9	34.6	34.1	34.6	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	33.8	33.9	33.4
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		47.9	48.3	48.1	48.5	48.4	48.2	48.0	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.1	46.7	47.5	47.5
Chemicals and allied products	515.4	511.4	513.6	516.9	525.8	525.9	518.7	516.1	518.3	518.3	518.2	511.8	502.6	515.5	529.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.9	60.0	59.8	59.7	59.4	59.0	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.7	57.9	58.2	58.8	59.5
Industrial organic chemicals		196.4	194.7	192.3	190.9	190.4	189.2	189.7	189.2	187.8	186.6	184.9	185.3	185.5	192.0
Drugs and medicines		58.9	59.5	58.9	59.4	59.8	59.6	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.1	60.7	62.0	62.5	62.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		30.8	31.3	31.5	32.1	32.1	31.8	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.2	31.6	33.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers		48.4	48.3	47.9	47.9	47.5	47.1	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.2	46.1	46.6	47.5
Gum and wood chemicals		6.4	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.3
Fertilizers		22.3	25.2	30.8	37.9	38.6	31.4	27.1	25.5	25.3	26.6	27.0	24.1	28.3	28.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		25.4	26.5	27.3	29.2	31.8	32.8	34.5	36.6	37.7	37.9	34.0	27.0	32.7	36.2
Miscellaneous chemicals		61.9	61.9	61.9	62.0	61.6	61.3	60.4	62.3	63.2	63.2	62.6	62.2	62.5	62.1
Products of petroleum and coal	189.8	190.5	189.7	187.6	187.6	186.4	185.7	185.8	186.5	188.0	189.1	189.9	191.1	186.6	188.2
Petroleum refining		146.0	144.6	143.1	144.1	143.6	143.6	144.0	143.5	143.7	143.9	145.0	146.4	140.5	143.3
Coke and other petroleum and coke products		44.5	45.1	44.5	43.5	42.8	42.1	41.8	43.0	44.3	45.2	44.9	44.7	42.0	44.9
Rubber products	215.5	213.5	220.1	220.2	220.5	220.5	219.2	219.2	219.2	216.6	212.5	208.3	203.1	208.2	212.0
Tires and inner tubes		90.8	92.4	92.7	92.2	91.6	91.2	91.5	91.8	90.8	90.2	90.0	88.6	90.8	87.4
Rubber footwear		22.3	23.1	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.5	25.2	24.7	24.3	23.5	22.7	22.9	23.9
Other rubber products		100.4	104.6	104.2	104.5	104.7	103.8	103.2	102.2	101.1	98.0	94.8	91.8	94.6	100.7
Leather and leather products	345.1	343.2	350.4	343.5	354.5	363.3	363.5	359.0	358.6	354.7	352.2	352.4	355.2	343.1	338.7
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		42.2	42.9	42.2	42.2	42.8	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.0	42.7	42.3	41.8	43.3
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		15.9	16.1	15.0	16.2	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.1	15.5	15.4	15.9	15.6	15.0
Footwear (except rubber)		222.6	229.7	225.7	231.7	237.7	237.8	233.7	232.3	225.9	224.7	228.8	233.4	223.2	218.4
Luggage		15.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.2	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.5	13.8
Handbags and small leather goods		26.0	24.0	23.0	26.6	29.1	29.0	26.9	26.7	28.7	28.9	26.4	25.3	25.8	26.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		16.3	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.3	15.0	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.3	16.8	17.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	457.3	455.9	465.3	460.6	462.3	459.2	453.2	450.9	458.4	461.1	459.4	455.1	450.9	448.4	475.1
Flat glass		31.0	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.9	32.0	31.2	30.5	29.7	29.0	28.9	29.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		87.0	92.3	90.5	90.7	89.9	87.7	86.5	87.2	87.9	86.7	87.1	83.0	83.1	85.3
Glass products made of purchased glass		14.1	14.8	14.8	15.5	15.3	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.9	14.5
Cement, hydraulic		35.2	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.6	34.3	34.8	34.4	34.8	33.8	34.7
Structural clay products		71.7	72.0	69.8	69.1	68.6	67.2	67.5	70.9	72.3	73.4	73.4	74.8	72.7	77.5
Pottery and related products		43.1	48.3	48.9	50.1	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.2	51.3	50.2	50.3	51.1	50.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		89.2	86.8	86.1	85.4	83.0	81.6	80.7	83.0	84.6	84.2	85.4	85.6	82.3	84.7
Cut-stone and stone products		15.9	16.2	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.2	14.5	14.5	15.3	16.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products		68.7	69.7	69.2	69.6	69.8	69.3	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.0	66.6	65.5	67.3	75.1
Primary metal industries	1,130.4	1,132.9	1,143.0	1,137.9	1,143.5	1,144.8	1,141.8	1,139.0	1,137.0	1,125.8	1,115.6	1,108.5	1,068.2	1,039.7	1,132.1
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills		568.6	566.6	561.8	562.4	563.6	563.1	561.8	560.8	557.0	556.6	555.7	550.4	486.5	560.2
Iron and steel foundries		215.4	219.9	221.1	224.1	224.2	224.2	225.7	226.3	225.6	221.9	221.5	216.0	223.4	237.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		43.4	43.5	43.1	42.4	42.2	41.9	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.7	42.6	42.0	42.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		9.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.2	10.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		96.9	100.5	100.8	100.4	99.4	97.7	96.5	96.1	94.5	92.6	90.8	88.6	90.1	90.8
Nonferrous foundries		79.3	80.3	79.5	82.0	82.9	82.9	82.2	82.3	79.8	77.0	74.2	72.5	74.9	72.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		120.0	122.7	122.0	122.6	123.0	122.5	122.5	121.5	118.8	117.8	116.2	109.2	113.7	118.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	945.4	938.2	957.8	951.7	952.3	952.3	942.1	931.4	921.7	902.5	887.7	882.2	821.2	850.1	874.3
Tin cans and other tinware		54.1	52.9	50.9	50.3	50.1	50.0	49.8	48.6	48.7	51.9	55.2	53.2	49.7	50.8
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		130.8	136.5	137.4	136.5	137.4	135.8	133.8	131.3	127.3	124.3	120.9	113.8	123.2	136.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		120.4	124.1	123.3	124.6	123.7	123.7	122.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	121.2	114.8	113.8	116.3
Fabricated structural metal products		214.4	216.5	211.5	210.0	210.7	210.0	209.6	211.1	207.3	203.3	198.8	195.7	196.0	188.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		199.2	204.4	204.8	204.9	204.9	201.2	198.3	188.5	180.4	174.6	164.3	150.9	164.2	172.5
Lighting fixtures		40.7	41.1	41.3	41.9	41.9	40.6	39.4	39.0	38.6	37.8	36.5	34.7	36.9	39.8
Fabricated wire products		60.6	61.2	61.6	62.5	62.1	60.6	60.4	59.4	58.2	56.2	53.8	50.5	53.3	55.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		118.0	121.1	120.9	121.6	121.5	120.2	119.7	119.0	117.5	115.4	111.5	107.6	113.1	114.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953								1952					Annual average	
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,245.6	1,270.4	1,302.7	1,306.6	1,320.5	1,334.6	1,323.1	1,312.9	1,301.3	1,259.7	1,227.0	1,208.3	1,193.3	1,262.8	1,245.1
Engines and turbines		68.7	70.3	70.5	70.9	71.7	71.0	71.4	71.2	69.8	63.0	62.8	60.0	65.9	60.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors		132.8	138.7	143.0	146.5	151.6	149.0	146.1	145.3	126.6	113.2	105.8	113.1	140.9	134.6
Construction and mining machinery		98.9	100.0	97.8	98.0	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	99.6	98.5	97.9	97.8	100.3	90.6
Metalworking machinery		221.8	227.0	227.3	227.6	228.1	226.7	226.3	225.7	222.8	222.7	223.5	221.6	224.4	209.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		137.4	140.5	140.0	141.1	142.1	142.2	141.2	141.0	140.6	136.9	136.1	140.1	142.6	130.1
General industrial machinery		166.2	167.0	166.0	166.5	167.0	165.6	165.7	165.1	161.4	159.9	159.5	160.9	164.3	163.2
Office and store machines and devices		89.9	90.7	91.5	91.7	91.5	91.0	91.5	91.7	90.8	90.5	89.4	88.8	90.0	88.8
Service-industry and household machines		161.6	171.1	172.4	177.9	180.1	177.3	171.8	163.3	156.4	149.5	144.0	137.2	144.3	142.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts		193.1	197.4	198.1	200.3	201.6	199.7	198.4	197.5	191.5	192.8	189.0	173.8	189.9	194.7
Electrical machinery	908.0	896.8	911.3	919.1	926.0	924.7	915.7	898.6	892.8	872.1	850.6	823.7	782.2	806.9	768.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		282.8	287.1	287.8	287.3	285.1	280.7	277.4	274.8	271.3	267.6	261.8	252.8	264.3	261.8
Electrical appliances		58.7	59.3	59.0	58.4	57.9	56.7	54.2	53.8	52.3	50.0	45.8	42.8	48.7	47.7
Insulated wire and cable		28.3	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.8	27.6	27.4	27.0	25.9	26.2	24.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles		73.7	75.6	75.8	76.1	75.5	73.0	69.1	66.6	64.3	64.9	62.3	57.6	63.8	64.3
Electric lamps		24.1	23.9	23.8	23.6	23.1	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.9	21.7	27.1
Communication equipment		391.8	399.3	407.3	414.8	418.3	418.1	411.0	410.2	398.0	381.4	367.3	346.1	349.5	307.1
Miscellaneous electrical products		37.4	36.6	35.9	35.2	35.2	35.3	35.5	36.9	38.5	39.4	39.6	37.4	36.1	36.8
Transportation equipment	1,482.8	1,501.9	1,537.4	1,556.1	1,575.9	1,573.6	1,543.4	1,508.6	1,483.9	1,480.1	1,410.8	1,355.3	1,220.9	1,320.5	1,219.8
Automobiles		768.2	796.0	816.1	830.7	820.6	798.0	769.3	749.9	734.8	701.2	673.5	623.6	647.1	707.9
Aircraft and parts		533.9	531.2	532.3	532.8	542.3	538.1	530.7	523.6	509.7	501.3	474.2	490.3	469.5	341.9
Aircraft		322.8	321.5	324.8	327.2	330.2	329.3	326.9	324.9	316.4	313.2	292.7	317.3	302.8	232.3
Aircraft engines and parts		116.7	115.4	114.5	112.6	119.1	118.4	115.0	111.7	108.6	106.5	103.0	98.4	95.9	63.7
Aircraft propellers and parts		12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.0	7.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment		82.4	82.2	80.9	80.8	80.7	78.1	76.7	75.4	73.6	70.9	68.1	64.4	60.8	38.3
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing		133.9	135.3	134.8	139.0	136.8	137.2	139.0	139.7	136.9	136.7	138.0	136.8	133.2	100.9
Shipbuilding and repairing		110.7	111.4	110.7	115.1	114.0	115.0	117.5	118.5	116.8	118.0	119.3	117.9	115.4	88.2
Boatbuilding and repairing		23.2	23.9	24.1	23.9	22.8	22.2	21.5	21.2	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	17.8	12.8
Railroad equipment		54.2	63.2	61.4	62.1	62.7	58.8	58.4	58.4	56.2	59.3	57.8	58.9	59.8	58.5
Other transportation equipment		11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.9	10.6
Instruments and related products	244.5	241.9	245.0	243.6	244.3	244.4	240.7	240.9	240.4	237.1	233.6	229.8	226.0	227.6	216.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		33.3	33.6	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.7	32.0	25.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		58.8	59.6	59.3	59.2	59.6	58.7	58.3	58.1	56.5	55.6	53.8	52.2	53.1	52.6
Optical instruments and lenses		9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.9	10.0
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		29.2	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.1	28.6	29.2
Ophthalmic goods		22.4	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.0	22.7	23.7
Photographic apparatus		49.2	48.8	48.1	48.0	47.9	47.3	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.4	43.6
Watches and clocks		39.2	40.9	40.4	40.5	39.9	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.1	37.5	36.5	35.1	35.0	31.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	420.7	403.9	416.6	412.5	411.2	409.9	404.2	393.3	403.5	414.5	407.7	392.7	374.5	376.7	388.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		42.5	44.4	44.1	44.4	44.6	43.6	43.2	44.1	44.9	44.7	42.8	39.6	41.1	44.7
Musical instruments and parts		15.3	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.8	14.1
Toys and sporting goods		76.4	77.1	75.5	73.0	69.8	66.2	62.6	68.6	75.9	76.6	73.9	70.1	64.8	64.5
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		23.9	24.4	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.3	23.4	24.0	24.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		56.5	56.8	55.5	56.3	58.3	58.7	56.7	56.3	57.2	56.2	54.6	51.8	51.6	53.7
Fabricated plastic products		61.1	63.4	63.1	63.1	62.4	62.1	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.9	56.0	54.6	55.3	57.0
Other manufacturing industries		128.2	134.9	134.4	134.5	135.0	134.6	130.8	133.3	135.1	130.6	126.7	120.9	125.6	129.8

[1] See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A-2.

See NOTE on p. 1116.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	86.2	79.9	1949: Average	98.8	97.2	1953: January	110.1	148.4
1940: Average	71.2	84.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	February	111.0	149.3
1941: Average	87.9	45.3	1951: Average	106.2	129.6	March	111.8	151.9
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	105.5	135.3	April	111.2	150.0
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				May	110.8	149.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1952: August	105.7	134.2	June	111.4	150.7
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	September	109.0	143.3	July	110.3	149.0
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	October	109.6	145.7	August	111.7	.....
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	November	110.2	146.3			
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	December	110.8	150.9			

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

TABLE A–5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office Department [4]	Other agencies		
	Continental United States [2]						
1952: Average	2,403	2,376.7	1,199.2	521.7	655.8	22.6	3.9
1952: July	2,400	2,373.6	1,217.8	490.2	665.6	22.5	3.8
August	2,397	2,360.7	1,212.2	490.2	658.3	22.5	3.8
September	2,388	2,341.6	1,205.5	490.3	645.8	22.6	3.8
October	2,363	2,337.1	1,206.0	490.7	640.4	22.5	3.8
November	2,363	2,336.3	1,205.7	492.5	638.1	22.5	3.8
December	2,765	2,738.6	1,206.0	897.5	635.1	22.6	3.9
1953: January	2,350	2,323.6	1,204.8	486.0	632.8	22.4	3.8
February	2,343	2,316.4	1,197.7	486.0	632.7	22.5	3.8
March	2,324	2,297.3	1,181.0	486.0	630.3	22.5	3.8
April	2,304	2,278.0	1,160.6	486.0	631.4	22.5	3.9
May	2,282	2,256.1	1,140.4	486.0	629.7	22.3	3.9
June	2,265	2,239.8	1,138.1	486.0	634.7	22.3	3.9
July	2,271	2,244.5	1,128.2	488.2	628.1	22.2	3.9
	Washington, D. C. [3]						
1952: Average	257.4	235.9	92.8	8.7	134.4	20.8	0.7
1952: July	260.1	238.6	94.5	8.2	135.9	20.7	.8
August	257.0	235.5	93.7	8.1	133.7	20.7	.8
September	254.6	233.0	93.1	8.1	131.8	20.8	.8
October	254.2	232.7	93.2	8.2	131.3	20.7	.8
November	253.9	232.5	93.1	8.2	131.2	20.7	.7
December	259.9	238.5	93.1	14.7	130.7	20.7	.7
1953: January	252.6	231.4	93.5	8.1	129.8	20.5	.7
February	251.6	230.3	93.4	8.1	128.8	20.6	.7
March	249.4	228.0	92.8	8.1	127.1	20.7	.7
April	245.9	224.6	91.6	8.1	124.9	20.6	.7
May	242.7	221.6	90.2	8.1	123.3	20.4	.7
June	242.2	221.1	90.1	8.1	122.9	20.4	.7
July	238.3	217.5	89.6	8.0	119.7	20.3	.7

[1] Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

[2] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

[4] Post Office Department employment was not available beginning with February 1953; and the January figure was used through June. Beginning with July 1953, actual data are reported.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

NOTE.—Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration transferred from the Federal total and the Executive Branch to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate" division; (3) fourth-class postmasters formerly included in total for table A–5 only, now included in table A–2; (4) employment in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office excluded from the Executive Branch and included in the Legislative Branch; (5) the "Defense agencies" category replaced by one showing employment in the Department of Defense only.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1953							1952						1951
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	July
Continental United States	861.1	832.7	889.0	960.6	1,014.5	1,083.6	1,155.9	891.5	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,001.6
New England	66.6	61.9	74.5	79.6	76.3	81.4	88.2	71.1	60.4	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	111.7
Maine	5.8	6.3	9.9	11.6	8.1	8.9	9.7	7.9	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	8.5
New Hampshire	5.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.0
Vermont	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	1.5
Massachusetts	34.7	32.7	38.0	39.4	39.3	42.5	45.6	38.8	33.3	32.9	39.1	50.6	63.8	56.2
Rhode Island	9.7	9.3	11.2	11.7	12.9	13.4	14.0	10.1	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	22.2
Connecticut	9.5	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.4	9.3	10.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	16.3
Middle Atlantic	283.8	275.0	289.1	313.5	301.4	310.9	350.9	280.8	223.4	211.6	217.8	290.3	383.9	344.8
New York	153.6	156.6	163.4	164.3	157.8	165.5	185.9	158.0	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	215.5
New Jersey	45.9	40.2	45.5	48.6	43.7	45.1	54.6	40.4	32.4	32.1	31.8	42.8	51.5	46.5
Pennsylvania	84.3	78.2	80.2	100.6	99.9	100.3	110.4	82.4	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	82.8
East North Central	140.2	130.0	124.8	121.2	122.3	138.3	187.9	124.9	101.9	102.9	127.2	267.3	321.8	101.0
Ohio	23.6	29.4	26.6	24.5	26.9	30.6	32.7	25.6	20.9	19.9	23.6	39.1	57.4	33.4
Indiana	14.8	14.4	11.8	11.5	12.9	15.2	20.0	16.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	46.9	22.9
Illinois	53.7	54.5	57.0	55.8	45.1	50.9	60.2	45.7	38.8	40.9	52.3	78.2	84.3	76.8
Michigan	30.6	22.7	20.9	19.9	24.4	27.0	29.5	25.0	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	51.1
Wisconsin	17.5	9.0	8.5	9.5	13.0	14.6	18.5	12.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	15.3	21.9	6.8
West North Central	38.1	39.0	42.6	53.6	68.9	74.3	70.2	45.7	28.7	23.2	25.1	36.6	40.9	35.2
Minnesota	7.6	8.0	12.3	19.8	25.1	25.5	22.2	12.7	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.0	9.7	7.3
Iowa	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.8	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.5	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.2
Missouri	19.0	20.1	18.2	17.2	18.6	20.2	22.3	17.6	14.9	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	18.2
North Dakota	.3	.5	.9	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.2	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
South Dakota	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Nebraska	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.7	5.9	5.0	2.7	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.2	.7
Kansas	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.3	5.5
South Atlantic	112.5	105.2	103.5	101.0	104.1	105.6	111.7	84.6	71.3	70.9	79.3	105.3	128.5	112.7
Delaware	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	1.2
Maryland	10.7	10.3	12.2	12.5	10.6	12.1	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	10.7
District of Columbia	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
Virginia	13.7	14.8	11.3	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	12.7
West Virginia	16.6	15.3	15.3	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.6	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.9	18.4	24.8	11.7
North Carolina	24.5	25.8	27.3	28.2	28.3	27.0	26.7	20.0	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	30.6
South Carolina	12.3	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	11.0
Georgia	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.8	16.9	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.3	16.5	16.1
Florida	17.0	11.8	9.7	8.4	8.7	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	17.2	17.7	16.1	17.2
East South Central	60.9	57.5	66.2	69.3	71.3	75.0	78.7	61.0	51.9	50.2	54.2	69.4	83.2	63.5
Kentucky	17.0	17.3	19.6	20.2	20.9	19.6	17.8	14.9	14.2	14.3	14.8	19.8	24.8	16.4
Tennessee	21.2	18.4	21.6	23.0	22.9	26.0	27.3	21.7	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	25.5
Alabama	14.1	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.9	17.1	17.9	15.2	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	13.9
Mississippi	8.6	7.9	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.3	12.7	9.2	6.8	6.9	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.7
West South Central	46.2	44.2	48.0	51.0	58.2	61.2	57.2	44.6	32.6	27.0	29.6	39.1	41.4	37.6
Arkansas	7.6	7.2	8.9	10.8	12.9	14.5	13.6	10.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.4
Louisiana	12.2	11.8	12.9	13.2	15.6	16.7	16.3	12.2	9.2	8.7	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.9
Oklahoma	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.9	12.8	11.6	9.2	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	6.8
Texas	17.3	16.0	16.7	16.8	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.7	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	9.7
Mountain	12.7	12.8	15.1	21.1	29.1	33.5	30.7	19.4	9.6	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	9.1
Montana	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.9	6.3	6.9	5.9	3.3	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7	.8
Idaho	1.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	6.1	8.1	7.9	5.2	1.9	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.0
Wyoming	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3
Colorado	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.1	1.4
New Mexico	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	.9	.8	.8	1.6	1.2	1.1
Arizona	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0
Utah	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.8
Nevada	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.5	.5	.7
Pacific	100.0	107.1	125.1	150.4	152.7	203.4	213.2	150.8	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	96.0
Washington	14.0	12.5	17.5	26.0	34.4	43.5	47.7	38.6	25.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	9.3
Oregon	9.6	8.9	11.6	16.6	24.2	31.2	33.3	24.4	14.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.9
California	76.4	85.7	96.0	107.8	124.1	128.7	132.2	96.8	65.8	52.1	55.5	67.9	82.8	80.8

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover [1]

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	[2] 4.4					
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.8
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	[2] 2.6					
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	2.7	3.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	[2] .4					
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Layoff:												
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	[2] 1.2					
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous including military:												
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	[2] .3					
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	[2] 4.0					
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

†Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Measurement of Labor Turnover," which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	4.4	4.2	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	4.0	5.1
Durable goods [2]	4.7	4.5	2.5	2.7	.4	.5	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	3.9	5.2
Nondurable goods [2]	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.3	.3	.3	.7	.7	.3	.2	4.1	4.9
Ordnance and accessories	4.2	5.5	3.1	2.7	.7	1.0	.3	1.5	.2	.3	3.8	5.6
Food and kindred products	5.1	4.8	3.0	2.9	.5	.5	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	6.1	8.0
Meat products	4.2	4.5	1.6	1.8	.4	.5	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	4.4	6.9
Grain-mill products	6.6	4.1	4.0	2.8	.7	.5	1.7	.5	.2	.3	6.4	6.5
Bakery products	4.5	5.5	3.6	4.0	.4	.6	.4	.8	.2	.2	5.0	6.8
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	5.3	4.0	3.0	2.3	.6	.7	1.5	.9	.2	.2	8.6	12.4
Tobacco manufactures	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	.1	.3	.8	.5	.2	.1	5.5	2.8
Cigarettes	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.2	.1	.3	(4)	.9	.2	.2	9.0	1.9
Cigars	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	.1	.3	1.6	.2	.2	.1	3.6	3.3
Tobacco and snuff	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.4	.3	.4	(4)	.8	.4	.2	1.6	2.9
Textile-mill products	4.1	3.5	2.5	2.1	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.3	.3	3.7	3.8
Yarn and thread mills	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.3	.2	.2	.8	1.1	.1	.2	3.9	4.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.4	3.7	2.6	2.1	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.4	.3	4.0	3.9
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	.3	.3	.9	.6	.3	.3	3.7	3.6
Woolen and worsted	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.4	.3	.2	5.1	5.3	.6	.3	9.2	6.7
Knitting mills	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.6	.2	.2	.8	.6	.2	.1	3.6	3.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	.1	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	2.5	2.3
Seamless hosiery	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.1	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.3	4.1	4.2
Knit underwear	4.7	3.7	3.6	2.8	.3	.3	.8	.4	.1	.1	4.0	4.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	.3	.3	1.1	.7	.2	.2	2.8	2.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	.7	1.0	.4	.3	2.3	2.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.3	.2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.1	4.9	4.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.0	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	3.5	3.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.1	4.8	4.7	3.8	.2	.2	.2	.7	.1	.1	5.9	5.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.6	4.9	3.6	3.5	.6	.4	1.2	.8	.3	.2	5.7	6.7
Logging camps and contractors	7.4	8.4	5.4	5.8	.8	.5	1.1	1.8	.1	.2	9.7	11.7
Sawmills and planing mills	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.2	.4	.4	.9	.4	.3	.2	5.7	6.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	5.4	4.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	.4	1.6	.7	.2	.3	2.9	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	6.0	5.0	3.6	3.0	.5	.5	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	5.6	4.6
Household furniture	6.0	5.4	3.6	3.1	.6	.5	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	5.0	4.0
Other furniture and fixtures	6.0	3.8	3.5	2.8	.5	.5	1.8	.3	.3	.2	6.7	6.0
Paper and allied products	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3	.5	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3	3.9	5.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	3.1	4.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.2	.6	.6	.3	.1	.2	.2	5.0	6.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.6	.4	.1	.2	2.5	3.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.7	.4	.3	.6	.4	.3	.2	3.0	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	1.9	1.5	.9	.9	.2	.2	.7	.2	.1	.2	2.2	3.3
Synthetic fibers	(3)	1.7	(3)	.9	(3)	.1	(3)	.4	(3)	.2	(3)	2.3
Drugs and medicines	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1	1.9	3.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	.5	.4	.2	.2	.2	.3	3.1	4.4
Products of petroleum and coal	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	1.4	2.7
Petroleum refining	.8	.7	.5	.4	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	.2	1.2	2.3
Rubber products	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	3.0	3.7
Tires and inner tubes	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.1	.1	.1	.4	.2	.3	.4	1.7	2.3
Rubber footwear	3.6	4.3	3.2	3.8	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	3.3	5.0
Other rubber products	4.2	4.1	3.0	2.8	.5	.5	.4	.5	.3	.3	4.1	4.6
Leather and leather products	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.2	.3	.3	.3	.6	.1	.2	4.2	5.6
Leather	3.3	3.4	2.0	2.2	.3	.5	.8	.6	.2	.1	2.7	4.0
Footwear (except rubber)	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.3	.3	.3	.2	.6	.2	.2	4.5	5.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.3	.3	3.1	4.3
Glass and glass products	3.6	3.9	1.8	1.9	.2	.4	1.4	1.4	.3	.2	3.3	4.6
Cement, hydraulic	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	.5	.4	(4)	(4)	.1	.3	2.8	4.2
Structural clay products	4.8	3.6	2.8	2.6	.5	.4	1.3	.3	.3	.3	4.0	5.2
Pottery and related products	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	.7	1.1	.1	.1	1.7	2.3
Primary metal industries	3.3	3.3	1.8	2.0	.3	.4	.9	.7	.3	.3	3.2	4.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.3	2.6	3.8
Iron and steel foundries	5.2	5.2	2.7	2.5	.4	.6	1.8	1.9	.3	.2	4.3	4.0
Gray-iron foundries	5.6	6.9	2.8	2.6	.3	.6	2.2	3.5	.2	.3	7.2	4.1
Malleable-iron foundries	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.3	.6	.6	.5	.4	.5	.2	3.7	5.2
Steel foundries	4.9	3.8	2.3	2.1	.5	.6	1.9	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	3.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.2	.4	.4	.6	.4	.1	.3	2.4	3.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	.5	.3	.3	.1	.3	.1	2.4	3.1
Nonferrous foundries	5.1	4.9	2.7	2.9	.5	.9	1.6	.8	.3	.3	3.3	5.9
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.1	4.5	2.0	3.0	.6	.5	(4)	.5	.5	.4	3.3	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953	July 1953	June 1953
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.7	5.2	3.0	3.1	0.5	.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	4.4	5.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.2	3.5	2.0	2.2	.4	.3	.6	.7	.3	.3	2.7	3.5
Cutlery and edge tools	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.2	.3	.2	.3	1.5	.1	.1	1.4	2.1
Handtools	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	.2	.3	.8	.9	.2	.3	2.1	2.7
Hardware	3.7	3.9	2.4	2.8	.4	.4	.6	.4	.3	.3	3.2	4.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.8	6.7	3.5	4.1	.6	.7	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	5.5	6.4
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	5.7	4.4	2.8	3.0	.5	.6	2.3	.6	.1	.2	3.0	4.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.9	8.3	4.1	4.9	.7	.7	1.0	2.5	.2	.2	7.5	7.8
Fabricated structural metal products	4.6	4.2	3.0	2.8	.5	.7	1.0	.5	.2	.2	4.4	6.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.2	7.8	3.9	4.3	.5	.7	1.1	2.2	.7	.6	5.8	7.0
Machinery (except electrical)	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.0	.3	.4	1.2	.9	.3	.3	2.5	3.7
Engines and turbines	3.6	2.9	1.6	2.1	.4	.4	1.3	.2	.3	.2	2.1	4.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(2)	3.0	(2)	1.8	(2)	.3	(2)	.7	(2)	.3	(2)	2.9
Construction and mining machinery	4.0	4.0	2.2	2.3	.5	.5	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	2.4	3.6
Metalworking machinery	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.9	.3	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	2.4	3.7
Machine tools	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.7	3.0
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.0	.4	.4	.5	(4)	.2	.2	2.4	3.8
Machine-tool accessories	4.9	4.2	3.2	2.7	.6	.8	.9	.4	.3	.2	4.8	5.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.9	3.0	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	1.9	.7	.1	.1	2.3	3.4
General industrial machinery	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3	2.6	4.2
Office and store machines and devices	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.1	.2	1.1	.1	.2	.2	2.0	3.9
Service-industry and household machines	4.0	7.0	1.8	2.4	.3	.4	1.3	3.7	.6	.6	2.7	3.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.0	.3	.4	.6	.7	.4	.3	2.3	3.6
Electrical machinery	3.2	3.6	2.3	2.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	.2	.3	3.2	4.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.6	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	2.0	3.2
Communication equipment	(2)	4.2	(2)	2.9	(2)	.4	(2)	.6	(2)	.3	(2)	5.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.1	5.1	2.8	3.3	.6	.6	.5	.9	.1	.3	4.3	6.0
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(2)	2.2	(2)	1.7	(2)	.1	(2)	(4)	(2)	.3	(2)	3.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.6	4.6	2.5	3.0	.4	.5	.5	.8	.3	.3	4.1	4.8
Transportation equipment	8.0	6.6	3.0	3.5	.5	.6	3.8	1.8	.6	.6	4.9	6.9
Automobiles	11.0	8.2	3.2	4.2	.7	.9	6.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	4.4	7.6
Aircraft and parts	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.8	.4	.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	5.0	5.4
Aircraft	3.9	4.6	2.9	3.0	.3	.3	.6	1.1	.1	.2	5.2	5.4
Aircraft engines and parts	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.4	.6	.4	.2	.1	.2	.5	4.3	5.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	(2)	2.1	(2)	1.7	(2)	.2	(2)	(4)	(2)	.2	(2)	3.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.7	.8	.7	.2	.5	.2	.2	6.0	5.9
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	10.0	9.1	3.6	3.7	.7	.6	5.4	4.5	.3	.2	7.8	10.3
Railroad equipment	5.3	4.9	2.0	2.2	.5	.7	1.9	1.2	.9	.9	3.8	6.0
Locomotives and parts	4.2	3.5	1.4	1.7	.2	.2	1.5	.5	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.8
Railroad and streetcars	6.8	6.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.1	.6	.6	6.0	10.0
Other transportation equipment	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	2.8	4.5
Instruments and related products	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	.1	.2	.5	.5	.3	.2	2.6	3.8
Photographic apparatus	1.3	1.3	.9	1.0	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.2	.2	4.3	3.1
Watches and clocks	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3	.1	.1	(4)	(4)	.1	.2	3.0	5.8
Professional and scientific instruments	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	.8	.8	.3	.3	2.0	3.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.0	5.1	3.0	3.6	.4	.4	.3	.7	.3	.3	4.2	6.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	4.4	5.0
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3	3.9	6.8
Iron mining	1.2	1.8	.8	1.0	.1	.1	(4)	.4	.3	.3	1.6	3.1
Copper mining	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.8	.4	.3	.1	.1	.3	.4	5.1	6.0
Lead and zinc mining	4.7	5.2	3.0	2.7	.3	.2	1.1	1.9	.2	.5	3.3	4.4
Anthracite mining	6.2	4.8	1.1	.9	(4)	(4)	4.7	3.6	.3	.2	1.1	1.3
Bituminous-coal mining	1.9	2.7	1.4	.9	.1	(4)	.3	1.6	.2	.1	1.8	1.2
Communication:												
Telephone	(2)	2.1	(2)	1.8	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	3.8
Telegraph [5]	(2)	2.0	(2)	1.6	(2)	.1	(2)	.2	(2)	.1	(2)	3.7

[1] See footnote 1, table B-1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.
[2] See footnote 2, table A-2.
[3] See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.
[4] Less than 0.05.
[5] Data are not available.
[6] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$74.56	43.6	$1.71	$72.68	42.5	$1.71	$78.54	46.2	$1.70	$76.11	43.0	$1.77	$66.66	30.3	$2.20	$77.79	35.2	$2.21
1952: Average	81.65	43.9	1.86	80.34	43.9	1.83	85.73	45.6	1.88	81.60	42.5	1.92	71.19	31.5	2.26	78.32	34.2	2.29
July	80.41	43.0	1.87	70.45	41.2	1.71	84.22	44.8	1.88	80.26	41.8	1.92	59.27	26.7	2.22	63.51	28.1	2.26
1952: November	85.26	43.5	1.96	88.15	43.0	2.05	85.69	45.1	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	80.91	35.8	2.26	86.27	35.5	2.43
December	84.83	43.5	1.95	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.40	46.6	1.94	82.18	42.8	1.92	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52
1953: January	84.71	43.0	1.97	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.66	46.8	1.98	80.26	41.8	1.92	70.75	28.3	2.50	87.79	35.4	2.48
February	84.08	42.9	1.96	83.42	41.5	2.01	88.14	45.2	1.95	80.64	42.0	1.92	98.75	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49
March	84.48	43.1	1.96	84.03	41.6	2.02	87.95	45.1	1.95	81.13	42.7	1.90	65.70	26.6	2.47	81.76	33.1	2.47
April	84.67	43.2	1.96	84.84	42.0	2.02	88.53	45.4	1.95	79.57	42.1	1.89	61.99	25.3	2.45	79.61	32.1	2.48
May	86.29	43.8	1.97	88.74	43.5	2.04	88.98	45.4	1.96	79.00	41.8	1.89	77.19	31.0	2.49	84.97	34.4	2.47
June	87.16	43.8	1.99	91.26	44.3	2.06	88.45	44.9	1.97	79.04	41.6	1.90	93.13	37.4	2.49	92.82	36.4	2.55
July	88.79	43.1	2.06	97.01	43.7	2.22	85.70	43.5	1.97	79.15	40.8	1.94	82.41	33.5	2.46	84.47	34.2	2.47

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying						Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$79.76	40.9	$1.95	$67.05	45.0	$1.49	$81.49	37.9	$2.15	$80.78	40.8	$1.98	$74.62	41.0	$1.82	$85.26	40.6	$2.10
1952: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.58	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92	91.35	40.6	2.25
July	85.69	41.0	2.09	70.49	44.9	1.57	87.81	39.2	2.24	86.53	41.8	2.07	81.89	43.1	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21
1952: November	90.47	41.5	2.18	73.14	44.6	1.64	88.13	37.5	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	78.41	39.6	1.98	89.71	38.5	2.33
December	87.72	40.8	2.15	71.28	44.0	1.62	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31
1953: January	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93	89.23	38.5	2.32
February	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.85	43.2	1.64	89.01	37.4	2.38	85.19	38.9	2.19	77.23	39.2	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32
March	88.73	40.7	2.18	72.77	44.1	1.65	88.67	37.1	2.39	84.26	38.3	2.20	75.42	37.9	1.99	89.55	38.6	2.32
April	88.13	40.8	2.16	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.15	37.3	2.39	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.62	39.4	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32
May	88.99	41.2	2.16	75.94	45.2	1.68	90.58	37.9	2.39	87.20	40.0	2.18	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.71	39.7	2.31
June	86.83	40.2	2.16	77.06	45.6	1.69	91.63	38.5	2.38	90.27	41.6	2.17	86.25	42.7	2.02	93.79	40.6	2.31
July	92.51	41.3	2.24	77.63	45.4	1.71	91.44	38.1	2.40	91.08	41.4	2.20	86.90	42.6	2.04	94.94	40.4	2.35

Year and month	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$81.47	37.2	$2.19	$75.03	36.6	$2.05	$87.32	37.8	$2.31	$91.34	39.2	$2.33	$78.76	35.8	$2.20	$102.26	40.1	$2.55
1952: Average	88.01	38.1	2.31	82.78	38.5	2.15	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.92	38.9	2.44	82.72	35.2	2.35	118.30	40.7	2.71
July	88.17	38.5	2.29	83.89	39.2	2.14	91.34	37.9	2.41	93.90	38.8	2.42	83.41	35.8	2.33	109.62	40.6	2.70
1952: November	88.67	37.1	2.39	85.12	38.0	2.24	91.36	36.4	2.51	93.38	37.5	2.49	82.76	34.2	2.42	116.64	39.8	2.78
December	91.68	38.2	2.40	88.37	39.1	2.26	94.50	37.5	2.52	98.50	39.4	2.50	84.46	34.9	2.42	114.11	40.9	2.79
1953: January	88.93	36.9	2.41	86.26	38.0	2.27	91.33	36.1	2.53	96.25	38.5	2.50	81.41	33.5	2.43	111.50	40.4	2.76
February	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.71	38.2	2.27	92.20	36.3	2.54	95.00	38.0	2.50	82.96	34.0	2.44	109.97	39.7	2.77
March	89.79	36.8	2.44	85.79	37.3	2.30	92.82	36.4	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.18	34.5	2.44	110.21	39.5	2.79
April	90.04	36.9	2.44	86.71	37.7	2.30	92.57	36.3	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.28	34.4	2.45	109.09	39.1	2.79
May	91.01	37.3	2.44	87.40	38.0	2.30	94.21	36.8	2.56	97.41	38.2	2.55	85.61	34.8	2.46	109.98	39.0	2.82
June	92.23	37.8	2.44	88.55	38.5	2.30	95.23	37.2	2.56	97.57	38.3	2.55	87.65	35.2	2.49	110.48	39.6	2.79
July	91.51	37.2	2.46	87.14	37.4	2.33	94.72	37.0	2.56	96.59	37.7	2.57	87.65	35.2	2.49	108.53	38.9	2.79

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors [3]			*Masonry*			*Plastering and lathing*			*Carpentry*			*Roofing and sheet-metal work*			*Excavation and foundation work*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$83.62	37.0	$2.26	$78.05	35.0	$2.23	$89.69	34.9	$2.57	$73.24	35.9	$2.04	$70.95	36.2	$1.96	$81.93	39.2	$2.09
1952: Average	88.43	37.0	2.39	81.55	34.7	2.35	90.05	33.6	2.68	75.90	35.8	2.12	76.53	36.1	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14
July	87.28	37.3	2.34	82.44	36.0	2.29	91.53	33.9	2.70	75.76	36.6	2.07	77.23	36.6	2.11	86.24	40.3	2.14
1952: November	87.93	35.6	2.47	82.90	33.7	2.46	91.04	32.4	2.81	77.63	34.5	2.25	78.66	35.6	2.21	85.03	38.3	2.22
December	89.41	36.2	2.47	82.50	33.0	2.50	92.50	32.8	2.82	79.52	35.5	2.24	81.03	36.5	2.22	86.80	39.1	2.23
1953: January	85.16	34.2	2.49	77.25	30.9	2.50	89.80	31.4	2.86	71.78	31.9	2.25	73.93	33.3	2.22	82.72	37.6	2.20
February	87.25	34.9	2.50	79.36	32.0	2.48	95.24	33.3	2.86	79.12	34.7	2.28	74.14	33.1	2.24	83.25	37.5	2.22
March	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.50	32.6	2.50	95.99	33.1	2.90	78.30	34.8	2.25	75.94	33.9	2.24	83.78	37.4	2.24
April	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.00	32.4	2.50	96.57	33.3	2.90	76.05	33.8	2.25	76.05	33.8	2.25	82.73	37.1	2.23
May	90.36	36.0	2.51	86.50	34.6	2.50	97.18	33.5	2.90	77.70	35.0	2.22	79.74	35.6	2.24	85.36	38.8	2.20
June	91.87	36.6	2.51	88.54	35.7	2.48	95.33	33.1	2.88	81.27	35.8	2.27	82.58	36.7	2.25	90.23	40.1	2.25
July	92.12	36.7	2.51	85.46	34.6	2.47	96.05	33.7	2.85	83.22	36.5	2.28	83.48	37.1	2.25	93.66	40.9	2.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$64.71	40.7	$1.59	$69.47	41.6	$1.67	$58.46	39.5	$1.48	$74.12	43.6	$1.70	$59.92	41.9	$1.43	$65.78	41.9	$1.57
1952: Average	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.04	41.5	1.76	60.98	39.6	1.54	77.22	42.9	1.80	63.23	41.6	1.52	70.30	41.6	1.69
July	65.44	39.9	1.64	69.55	40.2	1.73	60.68	39.4	1.54	75.72	42.3	1.79	63.42	42.0	1.51	69.70	41.0	1.70
1952: November	70.28	41.1	1.71	76.26	41.9	1.82	62.56	40.1	1.56	75.03	41.0	1.83	64.64	41.7	1.55	75.08	43.4	1.73
December	72.14	41.7	1.73	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.59	40.5	1.57	78.73	41.7	1.84	65.68	42.1	1.56	77.26	44.4	1.74
1953: January	71.34	41.0	1.74	76.91	41.8	1.84	62.88	39.8	1.58	75.85	41.0	1.85	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.23	41.7	1.78
February	71.17	40.9	1.74	77.15	41.7	1.85	62.58	39.8	1.58	77.38	41.6	1.86	64.71	40.7	1.59	70.00	40.0	1.75
March	71.93	41.1	1.75	77.52	41.9	1.85	63.60	40.0	1.59	77.46	41.2	1.88	65.28	40.8	1.60	71.33	40.3	1.77
April	71.40	40.8	1.75	77.38	41.6	1.86	62.81	39.5	1.59	76.52	40.7	1.88	64.64	40.4	1.60	70.62	39.9	1.77
May	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.19	41.5	1.86	63.20	39.5	1.60	78.25	41.4	1.89	66.17	41.1	1.61	71.86	40.6	1.77
June	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.42	41.4	1.87	63.36	39.6	1.60	78.31	41.0	1.91	66.82	41.5	1.61	73.75	41.2	1.79
July	71.51	40.4	1.77	76.89	40.9	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	78.50	41.1	1.91	66.56	41.6	1.60	72.85	40.7	1.79

Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meatpacking, wholesale			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [2]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*			Canning and preserving [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.30	41.9	$1.63	$65.78	41.9	$1.57	$60.83	44.4	$1.37	$63.02	46.0	$1.37	$62.44	44.6	$1.40	$50.80	40.0	$1.27
1952: Average	73.39	41.7	1.75	69.72	42.0	1.66	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.27	45.7	1.45	64.09	43.6	1.47	51.88	39.3	1.32
July	72.22	40.8	1.77	71.21	42.9	1.66	64.80	45.0	1.44	68.67	46.4	1.48	65.11	44.9	1.45	52.25	40.5	1.29
1952: November	78.66	43.7	1.80	73.44	43.2	1.70	65.25	43.5	1.50	66.59	45.3	1.47	64.72	42.3	1.53	48.51	36.2	1.34
December	81.54	45.3	1.80	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.84	43.6	1.51	67.49	45.6	1.48	65.60	42.6	1.54	51.65	37.7	1.37
1953: January	77.83	42.3	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	67.45	43.8	1.54	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.72	42.4	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38
February	72.40	40.0	1.81	70.00	40.7	1.72	67.61	43.9	1.54	68.55	45.7	1.50	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.20	38.0	1.40
March	73.71	40.5	1.82	71.23	40.7	1.75	65.97	43.4	1.52	68.55	45.4	1.51	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.02	37.6	1.41
April	73.02	39.9	1.83	71.05	40.6	1.75	66.10	43.2	1.53	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.41	42.2	1.55	51.61	36.6	1.41
May	74.15	40.3	1.84	73.01	42.2	1.73	67.32	44.0	1.53	69.92	46.0	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56	52.26	37.6	1.39
June	76.30	40.8	1.87	74.22	42.9	1.73	68.39	44.7	1.53	72.20	47.5	1.52	68.64	44.0	1.56	51.41	37.8	1.36
July	75.52	40.6	1.86	73.78	42.4	1.74	69.13	44.6	1.55	72.68	47.5	1.53	69.80	43.9	1.59	54.26	39.9	1.36

Year and month	*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [2]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*			Bakery products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$44.40	29.8	$1.49	$53.09	41.8	$1.27	$65.85	45.1	$1.46	$67.34	45.5	$1.48	$64.54	46.1	$1.40	$56.24	41.6	$1.40
1952: Average	45.57	31.0	1.47	54.12	41.0	1.32	69.15	44.9	1.54	71.71	45.1	1.59	67.62	46.0	1.47	61.57	41.6	1.48
July	49.64	34.0	1.46	54.14	42.3	1.28	70.99	45.8	1.55	74.54	46.3	1.61	68.65	46.7	1.47	62.43	41.9	1.49
1952: November	38.81	25.7	1.51	51.48	39.0	1.32	68.95	44.2	1.56	73.71	45.5	1.62	67.95	45.3	1.50	62.67	41.5	1.51
December	44.70	30.0	1.49	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.26	44.4	1.56	72.58	44.8	1.62	68.10	45.4	1.50	62.78	41.3	1.52
1953: January	41.80	27.5	1.52	55.30	40.8	1.38	71.20	44.5	1.60	74.82	44.8	1.67	68.40	45.0	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53
February	46.96	30.1	1.56	56.56	40.4	1.40	68.21	42.9	1.59	71.45	43.3	1.65	65.38	43.3	1.51	63.04	41.2	1.53
March	41.44	28.0	1.48	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.60	43.5	1.60	72.27	43.8	1.65	67.53	44.2	1.53	63.65	41.6	1.53
April	46.04	29.7	1.55	53.85	38.2	1.41	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.38	42.4	1.66	68.99	44.8	1.54	63.45	41.2	1.54
May	40.23	27.0	1.49	55.86	39.9	1.40	71.60	44.2	1.62	73.48	44.0	1.67	69.92	45.4	1.54	64.02	41.3	1.55
June	43.19	30.2	1.43	54.21	39.0	1.39	71.48	44.4	1.61	74.42	44.3	1.68	69.62	45.8	1.52	65.05	41.7	1.56
July	57.99	36.7	1.58	54.94	41.0	1.34	72.86	44.7	1.63	76.84	45.2	1.70	69.62	45.5	1.53	65.73	41.6	1.58

Year and month	*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [2]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*			Confectionery and related products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$59.63	41.7	$1.43	$53.41	41.4	$1.29	$60.18	41.2	$1.46	$63.14	41.0	$1.54	$61.24	41.1	$1.49	$49.97	40.3	$1.24
1952: Average	63.38	41.7	1.52	56.17	41.3	1.36	64.41	42.1	1.53	66.58	41.1	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57	52.27	39.9	1.31
July	63.84	42.0	1.52	56.86	41.5	1.37	64.37	41.0	1.57	67.78	42.1	1.61	63.50	39.2	1.62	50.27	37.8	1.33
1952: November	64.17	42.4	1.55	57.96	42.0	1.38	68.59	47.3	1.45	64.94	39.6	1.64	73.02	48.4	1.55	53.45	40.8	1.31
December	64.48	41.6	1.55	55.74	40.1	1.39	66.44	45.2	1.47	67.08	40.9	1.64	71.48	44.4	1.61	53.84	41.1	1.31
1953: January	63.80	40.9	1.56	56.99	41.0	1.39	64.80	40.0	1.62	68.80	41.2	1.67	61.77	34.9	1.77	51.87	39.0	1.33
February	64.37	41.0	1.57	58.66	41.9	1.40	67.32	40.8	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	69.42	39.0	1.78	52.54	39.5	1.33
March	64.98	41.2	1.57	60.19	43.3	1.39	74.63	43.9	1.70	79.57	44.7	1.78	68.71	38.6	1.78	52.66	39.3	1.34
April	64.68	41.2	1.57	57.54	41.1	1.40	70.21	41.3	1.70	74.64	41.7	1.79	66.91	38.9	1.72	51.46	38.4	1.34
May	65.41	41.4	1.58	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.55	41.5	1.70	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.12	38.0	1.74	54.25	39.6	1.37
June	66.62	41.9	1.59	58.49	40.9	1.43	72.16	42.2	1.71	78.37	43.3	1.81	67.15	39.5	1.70	55.18	39.7	1.39
July	67.62	42.0	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	73.62	42.8	1.72	79.66	44.2	1.80	68.63	39.9	1.72	53.79	38.7	1.39

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	*Confectionery*			Beverages [2]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*			Miscellaneous food products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$48.36	40.3	$1.20	$68.39	41.7	$1.64	$53.19	43.6	$1.22	$78.91	41.1	$1.92	$68.74	40.2	$1.71	$57.11	42.3	$1.35
1952: Average	50.67	39.9	1.27	71.14	41.6	1.71	55.73	43.2	1.29	82.20	41.1	2.00	70.88	39.6	1.79	59.78	42.1	1.42
July	48.00	37.5	1.28	75.16	43.7	1.72	60.06	46.2	1.30	88.33	43.3	2.04	69.42	39.0	1.78	60.63	42.7	1.42
1952: November	52.07	41.0	1.27	72.51	41.2	1.76	55.73	41.9	1.33	82.82	40.6	2.04	76.54	41.6	1.84	61.19	42.2	1.45
December	52.45	41.3	1.27	71.98	40.9	1.76	58.36	42.6	1.37	82.62	40.5	2.04	69.50	38.4	1.81	60.47	41.7	1.45
1953: January	50.18	38.9	1.29	70.93	40.3	1.76	56.71	41.7	1.36	80.79	39.8	2.03	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
February	50.30	39.3	1.28	71.51	40.4	1.77	57.12	42.0	1.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	69.93	37.8	1.85	61.54	41.3	1.49
March	50.83	39.1	1.30	71.96	40.2	1.79	58.23	42.5	1.37	82.95	39.5	2.10	69.01	37.3	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
April	49.66	38.2	1.30	73.49	40.6	1.81	57.40	41.9	1.37	85.46	40.5	2.11	71.24	38.3	1.86	61.39	41.2	1.49
May	52.00	39.1	1.33	76.54	41.6	1.84	60.20	43.0	1.40	89.66	41.7	2.15	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.86	41.8	1.48
June	52.39	39.1	1.34	79.00	42.7	1.85	62.75	44.5	1.41	94.37	42.7	2.21	72.54	39.0	1.86	62.28	41.8	1.49
July	51.05	38.1	1.34	80.35	43.2	1.86	64.82	44.7	1.45	96.14	43.7	2.20	72.00	38.3	1.88	62.55	41.7	1.50

Food and kindred products—Continued / Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	*Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch*			*Manufactured ice*			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$73.37	44.2	$1.66	$55.90	46.2	$1.21	$43.51	38.5	$1.13	$54.37	39.4	$1.38	$39.10	37.6	$1.04	$45.99	37.7	$1.22
1952: Average	77.00	43.5	1.77	59.80	46.0	1.30	44.93	38.4	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	40.13	37.5	1.07	47.87	37.4	1.28
July	79.39	44.6	1.78	61.02	47.3	1.29	46.36	38.0	1.22	56.99	39.3	1.45	39.01	36.8	1.06	48.77	38.4	1.27
1952: November	79.79	42.9	1.86	62.88	45.9	1.37	45.05	38.5	1.17	58.11	39.8	1.46	42.46	38.6	1.10	49.26	37.6	1.31
December	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.16	45.3	1.35	46.26	39.2	1.18	59.98	40.8	1.47	41.80	38.0	1.10	50.18	38.9	1.29
1953: January	75.95	41.5	1.83	61.61	45.3	1.36	46.59	38.5	1.21	57.67	39.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.91	38.1	1.31
February	77.78	42.5	1.83	60.21	44.6	1.35	45.39	36.9	1.23	54.75	37.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.48	37.2	1.33
March	76.74	42.4	1.81	60.48	44.8	1.35	47.63	37.8	1.26	57.04	38.8	1.47	41.66	37.2	1.12	47.88	36.0	1.33
April	78.86	42.4	1.86	60.62	44.9	1.35	47.62	37.2	1.28	57.37	38.5	1.49	41.25	36.5	1.13	49.48	37.2	1.33
May	78.81	42.6	1.85	62.24	46.1	1.35	46.99	37.0	1.27	53.55	35.7	1.50	42.83	37.9	1.13	50.52	37.7	1.34
June	82.16	43.7	1.88	61.92	45.2	1.37	47.36	37.0	1.28	54.60	36.4	1.50	42.49	37.6	1.13	51.17	37.9	1.35
July	82.40	43.6	1.89	63.34	45.9	1.38	48.00	37.5	1.28	58.95	39.3	1.50	41.58	36.8	1.13	50.63	37.5	1.35

Tobacco manufactures—Continued / Textile-mill products

Year and month	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [2]			*Yarn mills*			*Thread mills*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$38.02	39.2	$0.97	$51.60	38.8	$1.33	$57.82	39.6	$1.46	$47.86	38.6	$1.24	$48.13	38.5	$1.25	$48.64	38.6	$1.26
1952: Average	38.91	39.3	.99	53.18	39.1	1.36	62.80	40.6	1.57	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.79	38.6	1.29
July	44.35	38.9	1.14	51.98	38.5	1.35	67.55	43.3	1.56	49.02	38.3	1.28	49.15	38.4	1.28	48.13	37.6	1.28
1952: November	36.00	37.5	.96	55.35	40.4	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.31	39.0	1.29
December	39.50	39.5	1.00	55.90	40.8	1.37	65.25	41.3	1.58	51.20	40.0	1.28	51.33	40.1	1.28	52.22	40.8	1.28
1953: January	40.58	39.4	1.03	54.94	40.1	1.37	64.71	40.7	1.59	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28
February	37.80	35.0	1.08	54.94	40.1	1.37	63.02	40.4	1.56	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	52.78	40.6	1.30
March	43.96	38.9	1.13	54.80	40.0	1.37	63.92	40.2	1.59	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	53.56	41.2	1.30
April	42.34	36.5	1.16	53.84	39.3	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	48.77	38.4	1.27	48.51	38.2	1.27	50.29	39.6	1.27
May	42.83	36.3	1.18	53.98	39.4	1.37	64.15	40.6	1.58	49.15	38.7	1.27	48.90	38.5	1.27	50.65	40.2	1.26
June	41.89	35.5	1.18	53.86	39.6	1.36	65.92	41.2	1.60	49.91	39.3	1.27	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.17	39.5	1.27
July	41.54	35.5	1.17	53.18	39.1	1.36	66.40	41.5	1.60	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.28	38.8	1.27	49.39	39.2	1.26

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Broad-woven fabric mills [2]			*Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber*									*Woolen and worsted*			Narrow fabrics and smallwares		
				United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$51.74	39.2	$1.32	$50.70	39.3	$1.29	$53.54	38.8	$1.38	$49.25	39.4	$1.25	$57.87	39.1	$1.48	$51.48	39.6	$1.30
1952: Average	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.75	38.6	1.29	55.25	38.1	1.45	48.76	38.7	1.26	62.56	40.1	1.56	54.14	40.1	1.35
July	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.50	37.6	1.29	53.94	37.2	1.45	47.13	37.7	1.25	63.43	40.4	1.57	52.93	39.5	1.34
1952: November	54.68	40.8	1.35	52.78	40.6	1.30	57.28	39.5	1.45	51.94	40.9	1.27	63.44	39.9	1.59	54.94	40.4	1.36
December	55.35	41.0	1.35	53.17	40.9	1.30	58.75	40.8	1.44	51.94	40.9	1.27	65.83	41.4	1.59	56.03	41.2	1.36
1953: January	54.54	40.4	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	64.53	41.1	1.57	55.62	40.9	1.35
February	54.27	40.2	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.92	40.5	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	63.43	40.4	1.57	54.95	40.7	1.36
March	53.60	40.0	1.34	52.13	40.1	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36
April	53.20	39.7	1.34	51.48	39.6	1.30	56.12	39.8	1.41	50.17	39.5	1.27	62.56	40.1	1.56	55.08	40.5	1.36
May	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.00	40.0	1.30	56.40	40.0	1.41	50.80	40.0	1.27	63.34	40.6	1.56	55.20	40.0	1.38
June	53.60	40.0	1.34	51.34	39.8	1.29	56.14	40.1	1.40	50.02	39.7	1.26	64.06	40.8	1.57	55.61	40.3	1.38
July	52.93	39.5	1.34	50.57	39.2	1.29	----	----	----	----	----	----	64.06	40.8	1.57	54.23	39.3	1.38

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Knitting mills [2]			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery					
				United States			North			South			United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$47.10	36.8	$1.28	$56.94	36.5	$1.56	$58.16	35.9	$1.62	$55.80	37.2	$1.50	$37.17	35.4	$1.05	$41.20	37.8	$1.09
1952: Average	49.02	38.3	1.28	57.61	37.9	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	40.39	37.4	1.08	43.62	38.6	1.13
July	47.88	38.0	1.26	56.70	37.8	1.50	54.76	37.0	1.48	58.52	38.5	1.52	38.80	36.6	1.06	41.74	37.6	1.11
1952: November	50.94	39.8	1.28	59.80	39.4	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	59.95	39.7	1.51	42.73	39.2	1.09	45.66	39.7	1.15
December	50.05	39.1	1.28	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	41.97	38.5	1.09	45.47	39.2	1.16
1953: January	49.02	38.0	1.29	57.38	37.5	1.53	57.29	37.2	1.54	57.68	37.7	1.53	40.77	37.4	1.09	44.23	37.8	1.17
February	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.45	38.2	1.53	59.91	38.9	1.54	41.25	37.5	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
March	50.31	38.7	1.30	59.36	38.8	1.53	58.60	38.3	1.53	60.13	39.3	1.53	41.25	37.5	1.10	45.28	38.7	1.17
April	48.49	37.3	1.30	56.46	36.9	1.53	56.61	37.0	1.53	56.30	36.8	1.53	39.63	35.7	1.11	45.16	38.6	1.17
May	48.36	37.2	1.30	55.75	36.2	1.54	56.46	36.9	1.53	54.82	35.6	1.54	39.60	36.0	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
June	48.12	37.3	1.29	54.51	36.1	1.51	55.72	36.9	1.51	53.45	35.4	1.51	40.22	36.9	1.09	45.16	38.6	1.17
July	47.74	37.3	1.28	54.96	36.4	1.51	----	----	----	----	----	----	39.68	36.4	1.09	----	----	----

Year and month	Seamless hosiery—Continued			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles [3]			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [3]		
	South																	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$36.09	34.7	$1.04	$47.23	38.4	$1.23	$42.78	37.2	$1.15	$56.77	39.7	$1.43	$56.23	39.6	$1.42	$63.44	39.9	$1.59
1952: Average	39.33	37.1	1.06	49.14	39.0	1.26	45.55	38.6	1.18	62.58	42.0	1.49	62.16	42.0	1.48	68.23	41.1	1.66
July	38.12	36.3	1.05	47.74	38.5	1.24	45.40	38.8	1.17	60.94	40.9	1.49	60.24	40.7	1.48	63.67	39.3	1.62
1952: November	41.84	39.1	1.07	51.71	40.4	1.28	48.36	40.3	1.20	64.20	42.8	1.50	64.20	42.8	1.50	72.24	42.0	1.72
December	41.09	38.4	1.07	50.69	39.6	1.28	46.77	39.3	1.19	66.44	44.0	1.51	66.59	44.1	1.51	73.35	42.4	1.73
1953: January	39.91	37.3	1.07	49.02	38.3	1.28	46.32	38.6	1.20	64.78	42.9	1.51	64.93	43.0	1.51	72.93	42.4	1.72
February	40.28	37.3	1.08	49.79	38.3	1.30	47.19	39.0	1.21	64.90	42.7	1.52	64.33	42.6	1.51	73.25	43.0	1.75
March	40.18	37.2	1.08	50.57	38.9	1.30	46.80	39.0	1.20	63.12	41.8	1.51	62.40	41.6	1.50	72.83	42.1	1.73
April	38.15	35.0	1.09	50.44	38.5	1.31	45.72	38.1	1.20	62.10	41.4	1.50	61.54	41.3	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73
May	38.23	35.4	1.08	50.70	38.7	1.31	45.96	38.3	1.20	60.79	40.8	1.49	60.24	40.7	1.48	68.46	39.8	1.72
June	39.06	36.5	1.07	50.67	38.1	1.33	45.10	37.9	1.19	63.45	42.3	1.50	62.73	42.1	1.49	68.74	40.2	1.71
July	----	----	----	50.92	38.0	1.34	45.19	38.3	1.18	60.49	40.6	1.49	59.94	40.5	1.48	69.95	40.2	1.74

Year and month	Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [3]			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$60.10	37.8	$1.59	$49.87	36.4	$1.37	$57.11	40.5	$1.41	$66.24	41.4	$1.60	$52.97	37.3	$1.42	$58.15	40.1	$1.45
1952: Average	65.74	39.6	1.66	53.20	37.2	1.43	60.09	40.6	1.48	67.70	40.3	1.68	57.22	38.4	1.49	64.17	41.4	1.55
July	58.62	37.1	1.58	50.98	35.9	1.42	58.36	39.7	1.47	66.47	39.8	1.67	55.43	37.2	1.49	59.44	38.6	1.54
1952: November	72.21	41.5	1.74	54.60	37.4	1.46	62.10	41.4	1.50	70.02	41.3	1.71	57.76	38.0	1.52	68.10	43.1	1.58
December	71.93	41.1	1.75	56.70	39.1	1.45	64.02	42.4	1.51	71.72	41.7	1.72	59.89	39.4	1.52	71.10	45.0	1.58
1953: January	74.10	42.1	1.76	57.66	38.7	1.49	62.06	41.1	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69	58.74	38.9	1.51	68.73	43.5	1.58
February	74.52	42.1	1.77	57.87	39.1	1.48	61.65	41.1	1.50	71.38	41.5	1.72	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.43	41.3	1.56
March	72.86	41.4	1.76	57.13	38.6	1.48	62.67	41.5	1.51	71.49	42.3	1.69	61.46	39.4	1.56	64.43	41.3	1.56
April	70.53	40.3	1.75	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.73	41.0	1.53	71.48	41.8	1.71	62.49	39.3	1.59	65.16	41.5	1.57
May	66.39	38.6	1.72	55.65	37.1	1.50	61.86	40.7	1.52	72.14	41.7	1.73	62.24	38.9	1.60	64.84	41.3	1.57
June	67.08	39.0	1.72	56.55	37.7	1.50	62.73	41.0	1.53	71.21	41.4	1.72	63.43	39.4	1.61	64.27	41.2	1.56
July	67.12	38.8	1.73	51.36	34.7	1.48	62.02	40.8	1.52	68.68	40.4	1.70	62.21	38.4	1.62	66.88	42.6	1.57

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued									Apparel and other finished textile products								
	Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$49.49	42.3	$1.17	$69.71	43.3	$1.61	$52.26	40.2	$1.30	$46.31	35.9	$1.29	$52.63	35.8	$1.47	$38.16	36.0	$1.06
1952: Average	51.34	42.7	1.20	75.58	44.2	1.71	53.06	39.6	1.34	47.45	36.5	1.30	52.15	35.0	1.49	40.80	37.5	1.08
July	51.67	42.7	1.21	74.46	43.8	1.70	51.74	38.9	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	49.54	33.7	1.47	39.48	36.9	1.07
1952: November	51.79	42.8	1.21	80.89	45.7	1.77	53.47	39.9	1.34	48.36	37.2	1.30	53.70	35.8	1.50	42.29	38.8	1.09
December	53.68	44.0	1.22	82.59	46.4	1.78	55.62	41.2	1.35	48.86	37.3	1.31	54.83	36.8	1.49	41.47	38.4	1.09
1953: January	50.70	41.9	1.21	79.30	44.8	1.77	52.80	39.4	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	54.96	36.4	1.51	40.66	37.3	1.08
February	51.72	43.1	1.20	77.09	43.9	1.76	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.98	37.3	1.34	57.30	37.7	1.52	41.31	37.9	1.09
March	51.84	43.2	1.20	82.26	45.7	1.80	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.76	37.7	1.32	59.13	38.9	1.52	41.86	38.4	1.09
April	51.97	42.6	1.22	81.81	45.2	1.81	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.73	37.0	1.29	56.78	37.6	1.51	41.58	37.8	1.10
May	52.83	43.3	1.22	77.51	43.3	1.79	52.92	39.2	1.35	47.09	36.5	1.29	56.93	37.7	1.51	41.03	37.3	1.10
June	51.55	42.6	1.21	80.00	44.2	1.81	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.41	36.4	1.33	59.52	37.2	1.60	41.89	37.4	1.12
July	51.00	42.5	1.20	79.92	44.4	1.80	52.13	38.9	1.34	48.37	36.1	1.34	57.99	36.7	1.58	40.85	36.8	1.11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [1]			*Women's dresses*			*Household apparel*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$38.09	35.6	$1.07	$40.32	36.0	$1.12	$33.20	35.7	$0.93	$51.16	34.8	$1.47	$50.54	35.1	$1.44	$38.01	36.9	$1.03
1952: Average	39.96	37.0	1.08	42.86	37.6	1.14	35.15	37.8	.93	52.39	35.4	1.48	51.48	35.5	1.45	39.96	37.7	1.06
July	38.41	35.9	1.07	41.10	36.7	1.12	35.25	37.9	.93	51.85	34.8	1.49	48.37	34.8	1.39	37.13	35.7	1.04
1952: November	42.66	39.5	1.08	43.55	38.2	1.14	34.96	38.0	.92	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.10	35.0	1.46	41.42	38.0	1.09
December	41.80	38.7	1.08	43.89	38.5	1.14	34.68	37.7	.92	54.30	36.2	1.50	53.51	36.4	1.47	40.45	37.8	1.07
1953: January	40.33	37.0	1.09	44.39	38.6	1.15	33.76	36.3	.93	54.93	35.9	1.53	52.69	35.6	1.48	40.02	37.4	1.07
February	40.82	37.8	1.08	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.78	37.8	.92	55.69	36.4	1.53	53.34	35.8	1.49	40.34	37.7	1.07
March	41.36	38.3	1.08	46.10	39.4	1.17	35.22	38.7	.91	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	41.69	38.6	1.08
April	41.42	38.0	1.09	45.75	39.1	1.17	34.96	38.0	.92	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.78	36.7	1.52	40.45	37.8	1.07
May	40.66	37.3	1.09	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	50.34	35.2	1.43	52.60	35.3	1.49	39.74	36.8	1.08
June	41.89	37.4	1.12	46.22	38.2	1.21	34.49	37.9	.91	50.86	34.6	1.47	49.01	33.8	1.45	38.84	36.3	1.07
July	40.99	36.6	1.12	42.95	36.4	1.18	33.03	35.9	.92	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.88	34.4	1.45	38.09	35.6	1.07

Year and month	*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [2]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery			Children's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$63.83	32.9	$1.94	$41.22	36.8	$1.12	$39.74	36.8	$1.08	$43.79	36.8	$1.19	$57.60	36.0	$1.60	$41.38	36.3	$1.14
1952: Average	64.94	33.3	1.95	43.62	37.6	1.16	40.92	37.2	1.10	47.24	38.1	1.24	58.60	36.4	1.61	43.52	37.2	1.17
July	67.57	34.3	1.97	41.72	36.6	1.14	39.10	36.2	1.08	45.38	37.2	1.22	56.38	34.8	1.62	42.90	37.3	1.15
1952: November	62.27	32.6	1.91	45.43	38.5	1.18	43.84	38.8	1.13	48.01	38.1	1.26	48.47	32.1	1.51	43.64	37.3	1.17
December	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.37	37.6	1.18	41.89	37.4	1.12	48.26	38.0	1.27	55.13	35.8	1.54	43.55	36.6	1.19
1953: January	71.10	35.2	2.02	43.66	37.0	1.18	41.10	36.7	1.12	48.13	37.6	1.28	61.29	37.6	1.63	44.40	37.0	1.20
February	71.15	35.4	2.01	44.63	37.5	1.19	42.00	37.5	1.12	48.88	37.6	1.30	67.77	40.1	1.69	45.50	37.6	1.21
March	63.77	32.7	1.95	44.86	37.7	1.19	42.22	37.7	1.12	49.52	37.8	1.31	66.66	40.4	1.65	44.51	37.4	1.19
April	54.65	29.7	1.84	44.39	37.3	1.19	41.55	37.1	1.12	49.39	37.7	1.31	51.79	34.3	1.51	42.46	36.6	1.16
May	55.02	29.9	1.84	44.04	36.7	1.20	40.77	36.4	1.12	48.73	37.2	1.31	44.40	30.0	1.48	43.17	36.9	1.17
June	63.41	33.2	1.91	43.79	36.8	1.19	40.99	36.6	1.12	48.10	37.0	1.30	49.88	32.6	1.53	45.38	37.2	1.22
July	68.14	33.9	2.01	41.54	35.5	1.17	39.18	35.3	1.11	45.11	35.8	1.26	57.48	35.7	1.61	45.26	37.1	1.22

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [1]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$42.44	36.9	$1.15	$44.49	37.7	$1.18	$39.89	36.6	$1.09	$44.93	38.4	$1.17	$47.12	39.6	$1.19	$59.98	40.8	$1.47
1952: Average	43.15	37.2	1.16	46.48	38.4	1.21	42.67	38.1	1.12	47.60	38.7	1.23	49.88	39.9	1.25	63.48	41.2	1.54
July	41.75	36.3	1.15	45.50	37.6	1.21	40.52	36.5	1.11	47.62	38.4	1.24	51.56	40.6	1.27	64.21	40.9	1.57
1952: November	45.90	38.9	1.18	49.23	39.7	1.24	44.97	39.8	1.13	49.39	39.2	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26	65.92	41.2	1.60
December	45.08	38.2	1.18	48.50	38.8	1.25	43.82	38.1	1.15	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.30	39.2	1.28	65.00	41.4	1.57
1953: January	43.52	37.2	1.17	48.29	38.0	1.27	42.55	37.0	1.15	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.08	38.8	1.29	63.09	40.7	1.55
February	44.13	37.4	1.18	47.63	37.8	1.26	42.90	37.3	1.15	48.01	37.8	1.27	51.22	38.8	1.32	63.96	41.0	1.56
March	44.72	37.9	1.18	48.64	38.3	1.27	43.82	38.1	1.15	48.13	37.6	1.28	49.67	38.5	1.29	64.21	40.9	1.57
April	44.01	37.3	1.18	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.80	36.9	1.16	47.88	37.7	1.27	50.70	39.0	1.30	65.19	41.0	1.59
May	43.54	36.9	1.18	47.38	37.6	1.26	41.61	36.5	1.14	49.66	38.2	1.30	52.26	40.2	1.30	66.10	40.8	1.62
June	44.51	37.4	1.19	48.13	37.6	1.28	41.27	36.2	1.14	49.13	37.5	1.31	53.72	40.7	1.32	67.90	41.4	1.64
July	43.07	36.5	1.18	47.63	37.5	1.27	40.40	36.4	1.11	49.50	37.5	1.32	52.80	40.0	1.32	67.24	41.0	1.64

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [1]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [1]		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.53	39.3	$1.82	$59.13	40.5	$1.46	$59.54	40.5	$1.47	$41.36	42.2	$0.98	$76.04	38.6	$1.97	$64.02	42.4	$1.51
1952: Average	77.68	41.1	1.89	63.24	40.8	1.55	65.65	40.8	1.56	43.61	42.6	1.01	81.81	39.0	2.09	66.94	42.1	1.59
July	79.71	41.3	1.93	63.43	40.4	1.57	63.83	40.4	1.58	42.93	42.5	1.01	80.26	38.4	2.09	66.25	42.2	1.57
1952: November	81.20	40.6	2.00	65.76	41.1	1.60	66.42	41.0	1.62	43.76	42.9	1.02	84.50	39.3	2.15	67.88	41.9	1.62
December	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.37	41.0	1.57	65.03	40.9	1.59	44.17	43.3	1.02	82.22	38.6	2.13	69.01	42.6	1.62
1953: January	76.19	40.1	1.90	62.47	40.3	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	42.42	42.0	1.01	80.77	38.1	2.12	67.65	41.5	1.63
February	77.74	40.7	1.91	63.34	40.6	1.56	63.99	40.5	1.58	42.84	42.0	1.02	82.26	38.8	2.12	69.21	42.2	1.64
March	77.18	40.2	1.92	63.43	40.4	1.57	64.08	40.3	1.59	42.53	41.7	1.02	82.47	38.9	2.12	69.63	42.2	1.65
April	79.78	39.3	2.03	64.71	40.7	1.59	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.76	42.9	1.02	82.64	38.8	2.13	69.63	42.2	1.65
May	80.55	39.1	2.06	65.61	40.5	1.62	66.42	40.5	1.64	43.16	41.9	1.03	84.24	39.0	2.16	69.89	42.1	1.66
June	82.61	40.1	2.06	67.90	41.4	1.64	68.72	41.4	1.66	43.96	43.1	1.02	85.67	39.3	2.18	69.72	42.0	1.66
July	84.87	41.0	2.07	66.91	40.8	1.64	67.73	40.8	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.72	41.4	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers [2]			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures: Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$61.89	42.1	$1.47	$68.10	43.1	$1.58	$48.85	41.4	$1.18	$49.37	42.2	$1.17	$51.24	42.0	$1.22	$57.27	41.2	$1.39
1952: Average	65.83	42.2	1.56	70.62	42.8	1.65	50.39	41.3	1.22	50.82	42.0	1.21	53.63	41.9	1.28	60.59	41.5	1.46
July	65.41	42.2	1.55	69.37	42.3	1.64	50.14	41.1	1.22	51.00	41.8	1.22	52.61	41.1	1.28	58.18	40.4	1.44
1952: November	68.16	42.6	1.60	68.97	41.8	1.65	52.08	42.0	1.24	52.95	42.7	1.24	53.95	41.5	1.30	63.18	42.1	1.50
December	68.00	42.5	1.60	72.77	44.1	1.65	52.95	42.7	1.24	54.31	43.8	1.24	55.51	42.7	1.30	64.63	42.8	1.51
1953: January	67.30	41.8	1.61	70.95	43.0	1.65	51.05	41.5	1.23	51.85	42.5	1.22	54.21	41.7	1.30	62.51	41.4	1.51
February	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.65	44.1	1.67	51.41	41.8	1.23	51.97	42.6	1.22	54.60	42.0	1.30	62.67	41.8	1.51
March	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.08	43.6	1.69	51.96	41.9	1.24	53.20	42.9	1.24	54.89	41.9	1.31	63.65	41.6	1.53
April	68.79	42.2	1.63	73.25	43.6	1.68	52.25	41.8	1.25	53.38	42.7	1.25	55.15	42.1	1.31	63.19	41.3	1.53
May	68.88	42.0	1.64	73.18	43.3	1.69	51.58	41.6	1.24	52.58	42.4	1.24	55.44	42.0	1.32	62.58	40.9	1.53
June	69.70	42.5	1.64	71.57	42.6	1.68	52.00	41.6	1.25	52.75	42.2	1.25	55.99	42.1	1.33	62.73	41.0	1.53
July	68.88	42.0	1.64	69.38	41.3	1.68	51.56	40.6	1.27	51.94	40.9	1.27	55.33	41.6	1.33	60.80	40.0	1.52

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Year and month	Household furniture [3]			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [3]			Wood office furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$55.08	40.8	$1.35	$50.80	41.3	$1.23	$58.11	39.8	$1.46	$60.45	40.3	$1.50	$66.53	43.2	$1.54	$62.34	43.9	$1.42
1952: Average	58.93	41.5	1.42	53.38	41.7	1.28	64.58	41.4	1.56	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.36	42.2	1.62	60.86	41.4	1.47
July	56.70	40.5	1.40	51.66	41.0	1.26	60.59	39.6	1.53	62.80	40.0	1.57	63.11	39.2	1.61	58.20	40.7	1.43
1952: November	61.34	42.3	1.45	55.51	42.7	1.30	68.91	42.8	1.61	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.06	42.3	1.68	58.02	39.2	1.48
December	63.08	42.9	1.47	56.63	42.9	1.32	71.56	43.9	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	73.08	43.5	1.68	60.35	40.5	1.49
1953: January	60.30	41.3	1.46	54.50	41.6	1.31	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.67	71.15	42.1	1.69	60.75	40.5	1.50
February	61.01	41.5	1.47	55.04	41.7	1.32	66.08	41.3	1.60	68.39	41.2	1.66	70.22	41.8	1.68	62.10	41.4	1.50
March	61.57	41.6	1.48	56.28	42.0	1.34	66.98	41.6	1.61	67.23	40.5	1.66	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.51	41.4	1.51
April	61.09	41.0	1.49	55.76	41.3	1.35	66.26	40.9	1.62	66.33	40.2	1.65	71.40	42.0	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
May	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.74	41.6	1.34	64.48	39.8	1.62	64.12	39.1	1.64	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
June	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.74	41.6	1.34	63.60	39.5	1.61	66.23	39.9	1.66	70.81	41.9	1.69	61.26	40.3	1.52
July	58.51	39.8	1.47	54.13	40.7	1.33	61.50	38.2	1.61	66.17	40.1	1.65	68.91	40.3	1.71	59.43	39.1	1.52

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$69.14	41.9	$1.65	$69.06	41.6	$1.66	$53.43	41.1	$1.30	$65.51	43.1	$1.52	$71.04	44.4	$1.60	$60.19	41.8	$1.44
1952: Average	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.17	40.9	1.74	57.69	41.5	1.39	68.91	42.8	1.61	73.68	43.6	1.69	64.45	42.4	1.52
July	66.99	38.5	1.74	68.63	39.9	1.72	57.41	41.3	1.39	68.26	42.4	1.61	74.21	43.4	1.71	63.08	41.5	1.52
1952: November	77.68	42.2	1.84	72.62	40.8	1.78	60.06	42.0	1.43	72.27	43.8	1.65	77.26	44.4	1.74	69.11	44.3	1.56
December	80.30	43.8	1.84	72.91	41.9	1.74	61.92	43.0	1.44	72.60	44.0	1.65	77.43	44.5	1.74	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: January	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.34	41.1	1.76	61.05	42.1	1.45	71.55	43.1	1.66	77.00	44.0	1.75	66.41	42.3	1.57
February	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	60.90	42.0	1.45	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.26	43.9	1.76	66.83	42.3	1.58
March	76.50	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78	61.59	41.9	1.47	72.31	43.3	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76	68.37	43.0	1.59
April	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.51	41.3	1.78	63.34	42.8	1.48	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.62	44.1	1.76	67.10	42.2	1.59
May	74.89	40.1	1.86	73.03	40.8	1.79	62.46	42.2	1.48	72.24	43.0	1.68	77.44	44.0	1.76	67.84	42.4	1.60
June	74.80	41.1	1.82	72.45	40.7	1.78	63.60	42.4	1.50	72.24	43.0	1.68	78.50	44.1	1.78	67.52	42.2	1.60
July	71.97	38.9	1.85	71.20	40.0	1.78	62.13	41.7	1.49	73.27	43.1	1.70	79.56	44.2	1.80	67.78	42.1	1.61

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$59.92	41.9	$1.43	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$59.77	41.8	$1.43	$77.21	38.8	$1.99	$83.45	36.6	$2.28	$79.20	39.8	$1.99
1952: Average	64.18	42.5	1.51	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.40	41.6	1.50	81.48	38.8	2.10	87.12	36.3	2.40	83.60	40.0	2.09
July	62.97	41.7	1.51	63.28	39.8	1.59	61.39	41.2	1.49	81.45	38.6	2.11	86.64	36.1	2.40	85.97	39.8	2.16
1952: November	68.98	44.5	1.55	71.23	42.4	1.68	64.26	42.0	1.53	83.07	39.0	2.13	88.57	36.3	2.44	83.77	39.7	2.11
December	68.67	44.3	1.55	73.61	43.3	1.70	65.60	42.6	1.54	84.93	39.5	2.15	91.64	37.1	2.47	80.73	39.0	2.07
1953: January	65.99	42.3	1.56	70.47	42.2	1.67	65.36	41.9	1.56	83.21	38.7	2.15	86.38	35.4	2.44	83.13	39.4	2.11
February	66.41	42.3	1.57	71.32	42.2	1.69	64.90	41.6	1.56	83.76	38.6	2.17	87.82	35.7	2.46	86.80	40.0	2.17
March	67.94	43.0	1.58	72.50	42.4	1.71	65.68	42.1	1.56	85.24	39.1	2.18	89.28	36.0	2.48	87.64	40.2	2.18
April	66.68	42.2	1.58	71.57	42.1	1.70	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.19	38.9	2.19	91.36	36.4	2.51	83.92	39.4	2.13
May	67.58	42.5	1.59	69.80	41.3	1.69	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.80	39.0	2.20	92.85	36.7	2.53	83.71	39.3	2.13
June	67.26	42.3	1.59	69.55	41.4	1.68	64.43	41.3	1.56	85.36	38.8	2.20	92.60	36.6	2.53	84.67	39.2	2.16
July	67.52	42.2	1.60	70.79	41.4	1.71	65.47	41.7	1.57	84.75	38.7	2.19	90.00	36.0	2.50	86.27	40.5	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued

Year and month	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$67.32	39.6	$1.70	$75.20	40.0	$1.88	$75.79	40.1	$1.89	$43.47	37.8	$1.15	$62.24	39.9	$1.56	$91.42	38.9	$2.35
1952: Average	71.24	39.8	1.79	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.61	40.2	2.03	45.84	38.2	1.20	62.33	39.2	1.59	98.25	39.3	2.50
July	69.06	38.8	1.78	80.60	40.3	2.00	82.21	40.1	2.05	42.59	36.4	1.17	59.75	38.3	1.56	98.14	39.1	2.51
1952: November	72.18	40.1	1.80	81.20	40.2	2.02	84.87	41.2	2.06	47.80	39.5	1.21	65.69	40.3	1.63	100.22	39.3	2.55
December	73.85	40.8	1.81	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.64	40.8	2.05	47.09	38.6	1.22	66.26	40.4	1.64	102.51	40.2	2.55
1953: January	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.37	39.6	2.08	47.50	38.0	1.25	65.93	40.2	1.64	102.03	39.7	2.57
February	71.92	39.3	1.83	82.19	39.9	2.06	84.44	40.4	2.09	46.62	37.0	1.26	65.11	39.7	1.64	103.36	39.6	2.61
March	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	48.51	38.2	1.27	65.76	40.1	1.64	106.37	40.6	2.62
April	74.03	39.8	1.86	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.06	40.7	2.09	48.63	37.7	1.29	65.74	39.6	1.66	102.56	39.6	2.59
May	74.99	40.1	1.87	83.81	40.1	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.63	39.9	1.67	101.39	39.3	2.58
June	73.05	39.7	1.84	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.26	40.6	2.10	46.75	37.1	1.26	66.63	39.9	1.67	101.40	39.0	2.60
July	72.89	39.4	1.85	83.41	40.1	2.08	86.71	40.9	2.12	44.86	35.6	1.26	65.46	39.2	1.67	102.44	39.4	2.60

Chemicals and allied products

Year and month	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [2]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [2]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic rubber*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$67.81	41.6	$1.63	$74.88	41.6	$1.80	$74.93	41.4	$1.81	$71.98	40.9	$1.76	$72.66	42.0	$1.73	$78.31	41.0	$1.91
1952: Average	70.45	41.2	1.71	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.31	41.7	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.99
July	70.00	40.7	1.72	76.89	40.9	1.88	77.11	40.8	1.89	75.14	40.4	1.86	76.13	41.6	1.83	80.40	40.4	1.99
1952: November	72.56	41.7	1.74	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.06	41.3	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	83.03	40.5	2.05
December	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.87	41.6	1.92	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.28	41.2	1.90	81.22	43.2	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07
1953: January	72.51	41.2	1.76	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.27	41.8	1.91	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.04	40.6	2.07
February	73.10	41.3	1.77	80.36	41.0	1.96	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.38	40.3	1.92	81.13	42.7	1.90	85.68	40.8	2.10
March	73.87	41.5	1.78	80.56	41.1	1.96	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.56	42.7	1.91	85.86	40.5	2.12
April	74.29	41.5	1.79	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.32	41.7	1.95	79.76	40.9	1.95	81.94	42.9	1.91	86.51	41.0	2.11
May	75.12	41.5	1.81	81.77	41.3	1.98	80.75	41.2	1.96	79.73	41.1	1.94	83.42	43.0	1.94	87.34	41.2	2.12
June	75.17	41.3	1.82	82.59	41.5	1.99	83.56	42.2	1.98	80.36	41.0	1.96	83.23	42.9	1.94	87.13	41.1	2.12
July	75.62	41.1	1.84	82.61	41.1	2.01	81.41	40.5	2.01	81.18	41.0	1.98	82.49	42.3	1.95	87.74	41.0	2.14

Year and month	*Synthetic fibers*			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [3]			*Soap and glycerin*			Paints, pigments, and fillers [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$62.65	39.4	$1.59	$67.77	40.1	$1.69	$62.47	41.1	$1.52	$70.89	41.7	$1.70	$77.19	41.5	$1.86	$68.55	41.8	$1.64
1952: Average	66.47	39.8	1.67	70.09	39.6	1.77	63.44	39.9	1.59	73.93	41.3	1.79	81.14	41.4	1.96	71.38	41.8	1.72
July	67.30	40.3	1.67	69.63	38.9	1.79	62.17	39.1	1.59	73.03	40.8	1.79	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.79	41.4	1.71
1952: November	67.43	39.9	1.69	72.58	40.1	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	76.68	41.9	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	73.39	41.7	1.76
December	67.43	39.9	1.69	73.12	40.4	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64	78.07	42.2	1.85	85.06	41.9	2.03	74.27	42.2	1.76
1953: January	67.32	39.6	1.70	71.37	39.0	1.83	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.92	41.9	1.86	85.27	41.8	2.04	73.57	41.8	1.76
February	66.69	39.0	1.71	71.00	38.8	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	78.35	41.9	1.87	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.64	41.7	1.79
March	68.85	39.8	1.73	73.47	39.5	1.86	68.06	41.0	1.66	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08	75.42	41.9	1.80
April	68.68	39.7	1.73	74.07	39.4	1.88	68.23	41.1	1.66	77.68	41.1	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08	76.02	42.0	1.81
May	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.87	39.5	1.87	68.06	41.0	1.66	76.89	40.9	1.88	84.04	40.6	2.07	78.32	42.8	1.83
June	69.77	40.1	1.74	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.90	40.3	1.66	77.27	41.1	1.88	83.84	40.7	2.06	76.38	42.2	1.81
July	71.20	40.0	1.78	76.40	40.0	1.91	67.43	39.9	1.69	76.30	40.8	1.87	83.64	40.6	2.06	76.08	41.8	1.82

Year and month	*Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels*			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [3]			*Vegetable oils*			*Animal oils and fats*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$67.72	41.8	$1.62	$56.55	42.2	$1.34	$52.33	42.2	$1.24	$59.34	46.0	$1.29	$55.22	46.4	$1.19	$68.40	45.0	$1.52
1952: Average	70.47	41.7	1.69	59.36	42.1	1.41	56.23	42.6	1.32	61.51	45.9	1.34	57.07	46.4	1.23	70.34	44.8	1.57
July	69.89	41.6	1.68	58.93	41.5	1.42	56.84	42.1	1.35	62.21	43.5	1.43	57.35	42.8	1.34	68.98	44.5	1.55
1952: November	72.49	41.9	1.73	59.92	41.9	1.43	56.15	41.9	1.34	62.27	47.9	1.30	58.19	48.9	1.19	73.80	45.0	1.64
December	73.18	42.3	1.73	59.86	41.0	1.46	57.53	42.3	1.36	61.57	47.0	1.31	56.88	47.4	1.20	73.76	46.1	1.60
1953: January	72.91	41.9	1.74	62.25	41.8	1.50	57.12	42.0	1.36	61.18	46.0	1.33	56.73	46.5	1.22	71.84	44.9	1.60
February	73.57	41.8	1.76	61.09	41.0	1.49	57.24	42.4	1.35	61.74	45.4	1.36	56.75	45.4	1.25	73.39	45.3	1.62
March	74.76	42.0	1.78	61.80	41.2	1.50	59.00	43.7	1.35	62.83	45.2	1.39	58.11	45.4	1.28	73.02	44.8	1.63
April	75.54	42.2	1.79	61.65	41.1	1.50	60.69	44.3	1.37	63.35	44.3	1.43	58.21	44.1	1.32	73.02	44.8	1.63
May	77.65	42.9	1.81	64.22	41.7	1.54	60.53	42.7	1.42	65.86	44.2	1.49	59.62	43.2	1.38	75.41	45.7	1.65
June	74.58	41.9	1.78	64.02	41.3	1.55	59.78	42.1	1.42	67.78	44.3	1.53	62.21	43.2	1.44	75.90	46.0	1.65
July	74.46	41.6	1.79	66.77	42.8	1.56	59.64	42.0	1.42	67.01	43.8	1.53	61.90	42.4	1.46	74.20	45.8	1.62

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Miscellaneous chemicals [2]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquified gases*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$63.50	41.5	$1.53	$51.74	38.9	$1.33	$72.42	42.6	$1.70
1952: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	54.49	39.2	1.39	73.92	42.0	1.76
July	64.24	40.4	1.59	52.30	37.9	1.38	73.22	41.6	1.76
1952: November	67.48	41.4	1.63	56.37	39.7	1.42	76.14	42.3	1.80
December	68.06	41.5	1.64	56.09	39.5	1.42	77.11	42.6	1.81
1953: January	68.39	41.2	1.66	56.12	38.7	1.45	76.62	42.1	1.82
February	68.88	41.0	1.68	55.54	38.3	1.45	80.65	42.9	1.88
March	69.28	41.3	1.68	57.18	38.9	1.47	79.95	42.3	1.89
April	68.95	40.8	1.69	56.83	38.4	1.48	79.38	42.0	1.89
May	68.95	40.8	1.69	56.92	38.2	1.49	78.73	42.1	1.87
June	69.46	41.1	1.69	57.37	38.5	1.49	78.96	42.0	1.88
July	69.77	40.8	1.71	56.32	37.8	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90

Chemicals and allied products—Continued / Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and other petroleum and coal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$80.98	40.9	$1.98	$84.66	40.7	$2.08	$69.39	41.8	$1.66
1952: Average	84.85	40.6	2.09	88.44	40.2	2.20	73.74	41.9	1.76
July	88.18	41.4	2.13	90.98	40.8	2.23	75.77	43.8	1.73
1952: November	87.94	40.9	2.15	91.98	40.7	2.26	75.89	41.7	1.82
December	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	74.62	41.0	1.82
1953: January	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	75.44	41.0	1.84
February	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.62	41.1	1.84
March	87.89	40.5	2.17	91.71	40.4	2.27	75.30	40.7	1.85
April	88.29	40.5	2.18	91.88	40.3	2.28	76.45	41.1	1.86
May	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.57	40.6	2.28	79.48	42.5	1.87
June	89.16	40.9	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	79.34	42.2	1.88
July	92.13	41.5	2.22	95.58	41.2	2.32	80.98	42.4	1.91

Rubber products / Leather and leather products

Year and month	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.61	40.6	$1.69	$78.01	39.6	$1.97	$57.81	41.0	$1.41	$63.19	41.3	$1.53	$46.86	36.9	$1.27	$60.61	39.1	$1.55
1952: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.65	40.4	2.12	62.22	40.4	1.54	66.58	41.1	1.62	50.69	38.4	1.32	64.48	39.8	1.62
July	72.07	39.6	1.82	84.38	39.8	2.12	58.95	39.3	1.50	62.25	39.4	1.58	50.05	38.5	1.30	63.99	39.5	1.62
1952: November	78.86	41.1	1.87	87.23	40.2	2.17	68.30	41.9	1.63	69.81	41.8	1.67	50.76	37.6	1.35	67.80	40.6	1.67
December	79.19	41.9	1.89	90.42	41.1	2.20	66.49	41.3	1.61	72.33	42.8	1.69	53.46	39.6	1.35	69.22	41.2	1.68
1953: January	78.09	41.1	1.90	89.24	40.2	2.22	64.96	40.1	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	53.06	39.3	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
February	79.30	41.3	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	67.87	41.2	1.64	71.06	41.8	1.70	53.19	39.4	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
March	80.29	41.6	1.93	93.83	41.7	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.72	41.7	1.72	53.84	39.3	1.37	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	79.32	41.1	1.93	91.58	40.7	2.25	67.82	41.1	1.65	71.21	41.4	1.72	51.79	37.8	1.37	67.60	40.0	1.69
May	78.18	40.3	1.94	91.30	40.4	2.26	60.31	37.0	1.63	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.61	37.4	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70
June	76.99	40.1	1.92	88.13	39.7	2.22	60.64	37.2	1.63	70.93	41.0	1.73	52.47	38.3	1.37	69.43	40.6	1.71
July	78.18	40.3	1.94	90.72	40.5	2.24	61.50	37.5	1.64	70.82	40.7	1.74	52.20	38.1	1.37	68.06	39.8	1.71

Leather and leather products—Continued

Year and month	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$64.50	43.0	$1.50	$48.25	37.6	$1.23	$44.28	36.0	$1.23	$53.72	39.5	$1.36	$43.59	37.9	$1.15	$42.67	37.1	$1.15
1952: Average	64.12	41.1	1.56	49.40	38.9	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27	56.84	40.6	1.40	45.08	38.2	1.18	44.15	37.1	1.19
July	64.68	41.2	1.57	49.28	38.8	1.27	47.88	38.3	1.25	55.76	40.7	1.37	43.15	37.2	1.16	44.15	37.1	1.19
1952: November	64.43	41.3	1.56	47.97	36.9	1.30	47.19	36.3	1.30	62.75	42.4	1.48	48.12	40.1	1.20	45.60	38.0	1.20
December	67.31	42.6	1.58	51.73	40.1	1.29	51.09	39.3	1.30	61.17	41.9	1.46	46.05	38.7	1.19	45.01	37.2	1.21
1953: January	69.23	43.0	1.61	51.35	39.5	1.30	51.48	39.3	1.31	57.34	40.1	1.43	45.36	37.8	1.20	43.92	36.3	1.21
February	70.09	43.0	1.63	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.61	39.4	1.31	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.09	39.1	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20
March	71.94	43.6	1.65	51.35	39.2	1.31	52.00	39.1	1.33	59.28	40.6	1.46	48.31	39.6	1.22	44.03	37.0	1.19
April	68.22	41.6	1.64	50.29	38.1	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	58.75	40.8	1.44	45.87	37.6	1.22	44.77	37.0	1.21
May	67.39	41.6	1.62	49.37	37.4	1.32	48.81	36.7	1.33	57.60	40.0	1.44	44.04	36.4	1.21	43.92	36.3	1.21
June	64.88	40.3	1.61	51.48	39.0	1.32	50.03	37.9	1.32	56.45	38.4	1.47	46.36	38.0	1.22	43.68	36.4	1.20
July	63.60	39.5	1.61	50.95	38.6	1.32	50.03	37.9	1.32	56.65	38.8	1.46	46.12	37.8	1.22	42.60	35.5	1.20

Stone, clay, and glass products

Year and month	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [3]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*			Glass products made of purchased glass		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$63.91	41.5	$1.54	$83.85	40.9	$2.05	$59.20	40.0	$1.48	$60.55	40.1	$1.51	$57.46	39.9	$1.44	$53.19	40.6	$1.31
1952: Average	66.17	41.1	1.61	86.05	40.4	2.13	62.09	39.8	1.56	63.12	39.7	1.59	60.89	39.8	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38
July	64.08	40.3	1.59	80.13	38.9	2.06	60.29	38.4	1.57	61.94	39.2	1.58	57.66	37.2	1.55	52.63	38.7	1.36
1952: November	68.97	41.3	1.67	97.81	41.8	2.34	64.64	39.9	1.62	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.67	39.3	1.62	60.91	42.3	1.44
December	69.31	41.5	1.67	95.71	40.9	2.34	65.53	40.7	1.61	67.08	40.9	1.64	63.59	40.5	1.57	63.22	43.9	1.44
1953: January	68.21	40.6	1.68	99.53	41.3	2.41	64.15	39.6	1.62	65.34	39.6	1.65	62.41	39.5	1.58	60.06	42.0	1.43
February	69.29	41.0	1.69	98.18	41.6	2.36	66.23	39.9	1.66	66.63	39.9	1.67	65.27	39.8	1.64	60.20	42.1	1.43
March	70.21	41.3	1.70	98.47	41.9	2.35	67.80	40.6	1.67	69.05	41.1	1.68	66.40	40.0	1.66	61.17	41.9	1.46
April	70.28	41.1	1.71	97.63	41.9	2.33	67.89	39.7	1.71	70.58	40.2	1.76	64.68	39.2	1.65	59.57	40.8	1.46
May	70.86	41.2	1.72	101.52	42.3	2.40	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	64.57	38.9	1.66	59.18	41.1	1.44
June	70.69	41.1	1.72	98.00	41.7	2.35	68.63	39.9	1.72	71.28	40.5	1.76	65.07	39.2	1.66	59.04	41.0	1.44
July	70.76	40.9	1.73	97.17	41.0	2.37	66.74	38.8	1.72	67.38	38.5	1.75	66.02	39.3	1.68	57.52	39.4	1.46

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [2]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*			*Clay refractories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$65.21	41.8	$1.56	$60.03	41.4	$1.45	$57.92	42.9	$1.35	$60.25	39.9	$1.51	$58.15	40.1	$1.45	$63.76	40.1	$1.59
1952: Average	67.72	41.8	1.62	60.09	40.6	1.48	58.51	42.4	1.38	62.64	39.9	1.57	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.60	38.5	1.60
July	67.94	42.2	1.61	59.24	40.3	1.47	59.06	42.8	1.38	63.92	40.2	1.59	59.36	38.8	1.53	55.44	36.0	1.54
1952: November	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.51	40.2	1.53	59.36	42.1	1.41	63.68	39.8	1.60	62.09	39.3	1.58	63.41	37.3	1.70
December	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.4	1.53	58.80	42.0	1.40	64.87	39.8	1.63	63.04	39.9	1.58	64.64	37.8	1.71
1953: January	70.97	41.8	1.71	60.28	39.4	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38	65.20	40.0	1.63	59.59	38.2	1.56	63.41	37.3	1.70
February	70.55	41.8	1.70	61.05	39.9	1.53	57.13	41.4	1.38	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.68	38.9	1.56	64.43	37.9	1.70
March	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.37	40.5	1.54	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.33	40.2	1.65	62.81	39.5	1.59	65.32	38.2	1.71
April	71.23	41.9	1.70	63.09	40.7	1.55	60.92	42.6	1.43	66.40	40.0	1.66	64.08	40.3	1.59	64.26	37.8	1.70
May	72.38	41.6	1.74	63.24	40.8	1.55	60.35	42.2	1.43	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.88	40.3	1.61	65.79	38.7	1.70
June	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.58	41.4	1.56	62.21	42.9	1.45	69.05	41.1	1.68	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.79	38.7	1.70
July	76.44	42.0	1.82	64.84	41.3	1.57	61.78	42.9	1.44	68.71	40.9	1.68	66.91	41.3	1.62	67.58	38.4	1.76

Year and month	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [2]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [2]			*Abrasive products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$57.91	38.1	$1.52	$68.25	45.2	$1.51	$67.50	45.0	$1.50	$58.93	41.5	$1.42	$68.46	42.0	$1.63	$72.28	41.3	$1.75
1952: Average	61.15	38.7	1.58	70.65	45.0	1.57	70.22	45.3	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.83	40.6	1.72	73.45	39.7	1.85
July	58.30	36.9	1.58	69.91	45.1	1.55	70.38	45.7	1.54	58.49	40.9	1.43	66.30	39.0	1.70	68.63	37.3	1.84
1952: November	63.52	39.7	1.60	71.32	44.3	1.61	70.31	44.5	1.58	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.39	40.9	1.77	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	63.11	39.2	1.61	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.87	45.2	1.59	62.02	40.8	1.52	72.92	41.2	1.77	81.67	42.1	1.94
1953: January	62.65	38.2	1.64	69.12	43.2	1.60	67.82	43.2	1.57	60.85	40.3	1.51	73.16	41.1	1.78	81.06	42.0	1.93
February	63.96	39.0	1.64	70.79	43.7	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.17	40.9	1.52	73.62	40.9	1.80	80.54	41.3	1.95
March	64.35	39.0	1.65	70.63	43.6	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.27	40.7	1.53	74.29	41.5	1.79	82.88	42.5	1.95
April	62.87	38.1	1.65	72.32	44.1	1.64	71.16	44.2	1.61	62.88	41.1	1.53	74.57	41.2	1.81	81.51	41.8	1.95
May	61.92	37.3	1.66	71.88	44.1	1.63	71.16	44.2	1.61	64.90	41.6	1.56	75.30	41.6	1.81	82.52	42.1	1.96
June	61.96	37.1	1.67	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.82	44.4	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.55	73.85	40.8	1.81	81.34	41.5	1.96
July	63.17	37.6	1.68	73.21	44.1	1.66	71.39	43.8	1.63	63.86	41.2	1.55	74.07	40.7	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98

Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.

Primary metal industries

Year and month	*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [2]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*			*Electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$69.44	43.4	$1.60	$66.78	38.6	$1.73	$75.12	41.5	$1.81	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$74.46	41.6	$1.79
1952: Average	71.57	42.6	1.68	65.79	36.3	1.81	77.33	40.7	1.90	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	76.04	41.1	1.85
July	70.05	42.2	1.66	53.32	31.0	1.72	71.31	39.4	1.81	†72.01	†37.7	†1.91	†71.43	†37.4	†1.91	76.26	41.0	1.86
1952: November	74.99	43.6	1.72	66.05	34.4	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	86.31	41.1	2.10	86.31	41.1	2.10	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	74.21	43.4	1.71	69.91	36.6	1.91	84.02	41.8	2.01	86.81	41.0	2.11	86.81	41.0	2.11	79.87	41.6	1.92
1953: January	72.58	42.2	1.72	71.96	36.9	1.95	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.01	41.4	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.29	41.6	1.93
February	72.91	41.9	1.74	74.65	37.7	1.98	83.21	41.4	2.01	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.51	41.5	1.94
March	75.08	42.9	1.75	71.20	36.7	1.94	84.25	41.7	2.02	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	79.30	41.3	1.92
April	76.72	43.1	1.78	72.36	37.3	1.94	83.22	41.2	2.02	84.63	40.3	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10	79.10	41.2	1.92
May	78.04	43.6	1.79	71.00	36.6	1.94	83.84	41.3	2.03	86.72	41.1	2.11	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.95	41.0	1.95
June	77.87	43.5	1.79	67.74	35.1	1.93	85.08	41.5	2.05	88.58	41.2	2.15	88.58	41.2	2.15	80.51	41.5	1.94
July	78.22	43.7	1.79	70.53	35.8	1.97	86.11	41.2	2.09	91.05	41.2	2.21	91.05	41.2	2.21	82.98	41.7	1.99

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Iron and steel foundries [2]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [2]			*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.60	42.4	$1.69	$70.05	42.2	$1.66	$72.07	41.9	$1.72	$75.86	43.1	$1.76	$69.97	41.4	$1.69	$69.38	41.3	$1.68
1952: Average	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73	70.56	39.2	1.80	77.79	42.0	1.85	75.48	41.7	1.81	75.06	41.7	1.80
July	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.46	38.6	1.67	64.78	36.6	1.77	75.03	41.0	1.83	75.42	41.9	1.80	75.12	41.5	1.81
1952: November	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.91	40.4	1.78	75.17	40.2	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.79	41.6	1.87	76.86	42.0	1.83
December	76.96	41.6	1.85	73.75	41.2	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.58	41.8	1.88	77.89	42.1	1.85
1953: January	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.32	40.4	1.79	75.70	40.7	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90	78.54	42.0	1.87
February	76.63	41.2	1.86	73.49	40.6	1.81	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	78.96	42.0	1.88	76.49	41.8	1.83	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
April	78.40	41.7	1.88	77.10	41.9	1.84	79.68	41.5	1.92	80.95	41.3	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87
May	77.27	41.1	1.88	75.81	41.2	1.84	79.23	41.7	1.90	79.58	40.6	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87
June	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.96	41.6	1.85	78.72	41.0	1.92	81.76	41.5	1.97	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90
July	77.52	40.8	1.90	76.26	41.0	1.86	77.90	41.0	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.42	41.8	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [2]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$70.97	41.5	$1.71	$64.94	41.1	$1.58	$68.78	40.7	$1.69	$70.76	40.9	$1.73	$64.22	39.4	$1.63	$73.74	41.9	$1.76
1952: Average	76.08	41.8	1.82	68.15	41.3	1.65	74.88	41.6	1.80	76.49	41.8	1.83	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.79	41.6	1.87
July	75.93	42.9	1.77	63.73	39.1	1.63	72.69	41.3	1.76	76.26	41.9	1.82	65.24	39.3	1.66	72.47	39.6	1.83
1952: November	81.18	41.0	1.98	73.44	43.2	1.70	80.28	42.7	1.88	83.14	43.3	1.92	75.48	40.8	1.85	81.87	42.2	1.94
December	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.60	43.7	1.73	82.51	43.2	1.91	86.09	44.1	1.95	75.67	40.9	1.85	84.09	43.3	1.94
1953: January	81.56	41.4	1.97	71.72	41.7	1.72	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.22	43.7	1.95	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.84	42.7	1.94
February	80.98	40.9	1.98	72.91	41.9	1.74	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.56	43.4	1.97	78.68	42.3	1.86	82.10	42.1	1.95
March	79.38	40.8	1.96	74.62	42.4	1.76	83.57	43.3	1.93	86.09	43.7	1.97	79.29	42.4	1.87	82.71	42.2	1.96
April	80.59	40.7	1.98	74.03	42.3	1.75	83.38	43.2	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.42	41.4	1.87	80.56	41.1	1.96
May	80.57	40.9	1.97	74.69	42.2	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	89.20	44.6	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.34	41.2	1.95
June	80.39	40.6	1.98	72.28	41.3	1.75	85.06	43.4	1.96	90.05	44.8	2.01	77.08	41.0	1.88	80.38	40.8	1.97
July	81.19	40.8	1.99	71.28	40.5	1.76	82.88	42.5	1.95	86.37	43.4	1.99	77.49	41.0	1.89	80.19	40.5	1.98

Primary metal industries—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)

Year and month	Miscellaneous primary metal industries [3]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware		
1951: Average	$80.65	42.9	$1.88	$84.87	43.3	$1.96	$80.41	43.0	$1.87	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$68.81	41.7	$1.65	$66.49	41.3	$1.61
1952: Average	82.15	41.7	1.97	86.09	42.2	2.04	80.54	41.3	1.95	81.14	41.4	1.96	72.38	41.6	1.74	69.72	41.5	1.68
July	76.81	39.8	1.93	76.04	38.6	1.97	78.83	40.9	1.92	76.99	40.1	1.92	67.66	39.8	1.70	70.22	42.3	1.66
1952: November	87.85	42.5	2.06	89.25	42.5	2.10	86.51	42.2	2.05	87.55	42.5	2.06	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.45	41.3	1.73
December	90.06	43.3	2.08	95.47	44.2	2.16	86.50	42.4	2.04	87.55	42.5	2.06	78.37	43.3	1.81	74.52	42.1	1.77
1953: January	89.87	43.0	2.09	94.83	43.5	2.18	87.55	42.5	2.06	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.74	42.4	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78
February	89.03	42.6	2.09	93.96	43.3	2.17	84.87	41.4	2.05	86.73	42.1	2.06	76.80	42.2	1.82	73.39	41.0	1.79
March	90.09	42.9	2.10	94.61	43.2	2.19	86.93	42.2	2.06	87.36	42.0	2.08	77.59	42.4	1.83	73.21	40.9	1.79
April	88.41	42.3	2.09	92.65	42.8	2.18	86.11	41.8	2.06	85.91	41.8	2.07	77.23	42.2	1.83	73.80	41.0	1.80
May	85.74	41.5	2.09	90.92	41.9	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.01	40.4	2.03	77.04	42.1	1.83	74.16	41.2	1.80
June	87.18	41.7	2.09	90.07	41.7	2.16	87.35	42.2	2.07	81.59	39.8	2.05	77.28	42.0	1.84	75.42	41.9	1.80
July	87.78	41.6	2.11	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.19	42.4	2.08	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.59	41.4	1.85	77.53	42.6	1.82

Fabricated metal products—Continued

Year and month	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware [4]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Hand tools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [5]			*Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies*		
1951: Average	$66.30	41.7	$1.59	$60.74	41.6	$1.46	$69.70	42.5	$1.64	$66.49	41.3	$1.61	$68.71	40.9	$1.68	$75.24	41.8	$1.80
1952: Average	69.05	41.1	1.68	63.55	41.0	1.55	69.38	41.3	1.68	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.99	40.8	1.74	73.60	40.0	1.84
July	65.34	39.6	1.65	60.29	39.4	1.53	65.67	39.8	1.65	66.76	39.5	1.69	67.72	39.6	1.71	70.22	38.8	1.81
1952: November	73.60	42.3	1.74	67.84	42.4	1.60	72.38	41.6	1.74	76.25	42.6	1.79	73.34	41.2	1.78	76.30	40.8	1.87
December	75.25	43.0	1.75	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.43	42.2	1.74	78.30	43.5	1.80	75.78	42.1	1.80	78.62	41.6	1.89
1953: January	74.80	42.8	1.76	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.10	42.1	1.76	77.83	43.0	1.81	72.90	40.8	1.80	75.39	40.1	1.88
February	74.09	42.2	1.77	66.49	41.3	1.61	74.58	41.9	1.78	77.11	42.6	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.73	40.6	1.89
March	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.40	41.5	1.60	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.93	42.5	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.76	40.4	1.90
April	74.87	42.3	1.77	66.65	41.4	1.61	75.84	42.2	1.79	77.71	42.7	1.82	74.48	40.7	1.83	77.38	40.3	1.92
May	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.08	41.3	1.60	75.00	41.9	1.79	78.14	42.7	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	76.19	40.1	1.90
June	75.36	42.1	1.79	66.01	41.0	1.61	75.36	42.1	1.79	78.20	42.5	1.84	72.80	40.0	1.82	74.45	39.6	1.88
July	73.21	40.9	1.79	65.36	40.1	1.63	74.29	41.5	1.79	75.26	40.9	1.84	72.80	40.0	1.82	74.66	39.5	1.89

Year and month	*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [6]			*Structural steel and ornamental metalwork*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*			*Sheet metalwork*		
1951: Average	$66.18	40.6	$1.63	$71.49	42.3	$1.69	$71.49	42.3	$1.69	$71.57	42.1	$1.70	$71.90	42.8	$1.68	$70.39	41.9	$1.68
1952: Average	69.87	41.1	1.70	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.80	42.8	1.76	73.18	42.0	1.79
July	66.63	39.9	1.67	71.51	41.1	1.74	70.45	41.2	1.71	67.43	39.9	1.69	72.28	41.3	1.75	72.98	41.0	1.78
1952: November	72.45	41.4	1.75	78.14	42.7	1.83	77.90	42.8	1.82	80.14	42.4	1.89	76.99	42.3	1.82	80.11	43.3	1.85
December	74.87	42.3	1.77	79.92	43.2	1.85	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.89	43.1	1.90	80.04	43.5	1.84	80.35	43.2	1.86
1953: January	72.04	40.7	1.77	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.20	42.6	1.84
February	73.16	41.1	1.78	79.24	42.6	1.86	79.18	42.8	1.85	77.49	41.0	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87
March	73.34	41.2	1.78	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.92	43.2	1.85	80.56	42.4	1.90	79.55	43.0	1.85	79.10	42.3	1.87
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	79.61	42.8	1.86	79.55	43.0	1.85	78.58	41.8	1.88	80.35	43.2	1.86	80.33	42.5	1.89
May	72.27	40.6	1.78	79.85	42.7	1.87	80.35	43.2	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	79.85	42.7	1.87	79.99	42.1	1.90
June	71.96	40.2	1.79	80.65	42.9	1.88	81.91	43.8	1.87	82.13	43.0	1.91	79.90	42.5	1.88	78.62	41.6	1.89
July	71.96	40.2	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.46	42.8	1.88	78.21	41.6	1.88	81.60	42.8	1.92	74.82	39.8	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [2]			*Vitreous-enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.38	40.7	$1.68	$52.92	37.8	$1.40	$70.58	40.8	$1.73	$64.64	40.4	$1.60	$65.03	40.9	$1.59	$72.11	43.7	$1.65
1952: Average	74.29	41.5	1.79	53.96	37.4	1.44	77.33	41.8	1.85	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	73.02	42.7	1.71
July	66.64	38.3	1.74	51.55	36.3	1.42	68.20	38.1	1.79	63.67	37.9	1.68	62.05	38.3	1.62	67.47	40.4	1.67
1952: November	79.00	42.7	1.85	56.79	38.9	1.46	81.70	43.0	1.90	70.93	41.0	1.73	72.56	41.7	1.74	77.79	43.7	1.78
December	82.91	44.1	1.88	60.35	40.5	1.49	85.69	44.4	1.93	76.36	42.9	1.78	75.43	43.1	1.75	79.83	44.6	1.79
1953: January	80.22	42.9	1.87	59.49	39.4	1.51	83.52	43.5	1.92	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.50	42.0	1.75	78.84	43.8	1.80
February	79.10	42.3	1.87	58.89	39.0	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.12	41.5	1.81	73.22	41.6	1.76	79.10	43.7	1.81
March	79.52	42.3	1.88	59.49	39.4	1.51	82.41	42.7	1.93	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.63	41.6	1.77	80.44	44.2	1.82
April	79.29	42.4	1.87	57.08	37.8	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.51	41.2	1.76	80.70	44.1	1.83
May	79.15	42.1	1.88	57.53	38.1	1.51	81.83	42.4	1.93	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	80.70	44.1	1.83
June	79.19	41.9	1.89	58.52	38.5	1.52	82.29	42.2	1.95	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.51	41.2	1.76	80.41	43.7	1.84
July	79.68	41.8	1.92	59.75	38.8	1.54	83.16	42.0	1.98	72.00	40.0	1.80	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.53	42.6	1.82

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)

Year and month	*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.91	42.3	$1.70	$73.43	42.2	$1.74	$74.02	43.8	$1.69	$74.75	45.3	$1.65	$76.38	43.4	$1.76	$79.12	43.0	$1.84
1952: Average	79.61	43.5	1.83	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.83	42.1	1.73	76.37	44.4	1.72	79.61	42.8	1.86	82.26	42.4	1.94
July	80.59	43.8	1.84	67.58	38.4	1.76	66.53	39.6	1.68	68.39	41.2	1.66	76.36	41.5	1.84	79.93	41.2	1.94
1952: November	84.63	43.4	1.95	80.79	42.3	1.91	77.33	43.2	1.79	80.36	45.4	1.77	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.18	42.3	1.99
December	84.48	43.1	1.96	80.44	44.1	1.96	79.82	44.1	1.81	82.24	46.2	1.78	83.52	43.5	1.92	87.06	43.1	2.02
1953: January	80.93	41.5	1.95	85.41	43.8	1.95	79.17	43.5	1.82	81.45	45.5	1.79	82.99	43.0	1.93	83.62	41.6	2.01
February	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.65	43.7	1.96	79.17	43.5	1.82	82.17	45.4	1.81	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
March	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.89	43.6	1.97	81.70	44.4	1.84	84.18	46.0	1.83	84.05	43.1	1.95	83.42	41.5	2.01
April	82.06	42.3	1.94	84.28	43.0	1.96	80.78	43.9	1.84	84.00	45.9	1.83	83.46	42.8	1.95	83.43	41.3	2.02
May	84.44	43.3	1.95	84.71	43.0	1.97	81.77	44.2	1.85	83.27	45.5	1.83	82.88	42.5	1.95	84.66	41.5	2.04
June	84.63	43.4	1.95	83.10	42.4	1.96	81.03	43.8	1.85	83.25	45.0	1.85	82.10	42.1	1.95	83.84	41.1	2.04
July	83.76	42.2	1.98	82.71	42.2	1.96	77.41	42.3	1.83	79.72	43.8	1.82	81.32	41.7	1.95	82.62	40.7	2.03

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [2]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*			Construction and mining machinery [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$83.27	42.7	$1.95	$78.26	43.0	$1.82	$73.26	40.7	$1.80	$75.67	40.9	$1.85	$70.88	40.5	$1.75	$75.82	44.6	$1.70
1952: Average	89.02	42.8	2.08	80.37	42.3	1.90	75.41	39.9	1.89	77.02	39.7	1.94	73.97	40.2	1.84	77.61	43.6	1.78
July	86.93	42.2	2.06	78.31	41.0	1.91	70.13	37.5	1.87	67.58	35.2	1.92	72.47	39.6	1.83	72.45	41.4	1.75
1952: November	93.31	43.4	2.15	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.94	38.8	1.88	74.88	39.0	1.92	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.51	42.9	1.83
December	96.36	44.2	2.18	84.94	42.9	1.98	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.40	39.9	1.99	74.77	40.2	1.86	80.11	43.3	1.85
1953: January	97.01	43.5	2.23	80.34	41.2	1.95	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.99	40.1	1.87	79.98	43.0	1.86
February	96.78	43.4	2.23	81.36	41.3	1.97	78.59	40.3	1.95	80.80	40.0	2.02	76.73	40.6	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88
March	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.57	41.7	1.98	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.60	39.9	2.02	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.65	43.2	1.89
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.39	41.4	1.99	79.18	40.4	1.96	80.20	39.9	2.01	78.12	40.9	1.91	80.28	42.7	1.88
May	98.08	43.4	2.26	81.59	41.0	1.99	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.58	40.2	1.88	80.51	42.6	1.89
June	87.10	40.7	2.14	82.81	41.2	2.01	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.80	39.6	1.99	75.20	40.0	1.88	81.22	42.3	1.92
July	81.87	38.8	2.11	82.61	41.1	2.01	76.63	39.5	1.94	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.41	39.9	1.89	78.69	41.2	1.91

Year and month	*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [2]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*			*Machine-tool accessories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$75.04	44.4	$1.69	$77.29	45.2	$1.71	$85.74	46.6	$1.84	$84.85	47.4	$1.79	$82.28	45.2	$1.82	$87.98	46.8	$1.88
1952: Average	76.64	43.3	1.77	79.48	44.4	1.79	91.87	46.4	1.98	89.96	47.1	1.91	86.14	45.1	1.91	95.53	46.6	2.05
July	71.23	40.7	1.75	76.21	43.3	1.76	88.00	44.9	1.96	84.71	45.3	1.87	80.97	43.3	1.87	92.87	45.3	2.05
1952: November	77.90	42.8	1.82	79.74	43.1	1.85	94.92	46.3	2.05	92.00	46.7	1.97	89.60	44.8	2.00	99.22	46.8	2.12
December	79.74	43.1	1.85	81.65	43.9	1.86	97.85	47.5	2.06	94.84	47.9	1.98	92.26	45.9	2.01	102.24	48.0	2.13
1953: January	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.53	43.6	1.87	97.70	47.2	2.07	94.92	47.7	1.99	90.45	45.0	2.01	102.29	47.8	2.14
February	79.15	42.1	1.88	80.97	43.3	1.87	96.67	46.7	2.07	94.74	46.9	2.02	90.45	45.0	2.01	100.75	47.3	2.13
March	81.46	43.1	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	98.23	47.0	2.09	96.02	47.3	2.03	90.65	45.1	2.01	102.56	47.7	2.15
April	80.51	42.6	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	97.60	46.7	2.09	96.08	47.1	2.04	91.76	45.2	2.03	101.27	47.1	2.15
May	80.75	42.5	1.90	80.65	42.9	1.88	97.44	46.4	2.10	95.27	46.7	2.04	90.34	44.5	2.03	101.99	47.0	2.17
June	80.64	42.0	1.92	82.56	43.0	1.92	94.22	45.3	2.08	93.43	45.8	2.04	90.09	44.6	2.02	96.94	45.3	2.14
July	77.55	40.6	1.91	80.94	42.6	1.90	93.39	44.9	2.08	89.85	44.7	2.01	90.70	44.9	2.02	96.30	45.0	2.14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [2]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*			General industrial machinery [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$74.73	43.7	$1.71	$74.56	43.1	$1.73	$68.79	42.2	$1.63	$80.07	47.1	$1.70	$82.09	43.9	$1.87	$77.08	44.3	$1.74
1952: Average	77.40	43.0	1.80	77.90	42.6	1.83	68.54	40.8	1.68	82.08	48.6	1.80	87.36	43.9	1.99	79.24	43.3	1.83
July	74.08	41.6	1.78	76.91	41.8	1.84	66.53	39.6	1.68	79.39	44.6	1.78	84.44	43.3	1.95	76.02	42.0	1.81
1952: November	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.69	42.3	1.86	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.88	44.5	1.84	91.67	44.5	2.06	80.60	43.1	1.87
December	81.68	43.9	1.86	81.27	43.0	1.89	73.18	42.3	1.73	86.12	46.3	1.86	94.71	45.1	2.10	83.98	44.2	1.90
1953: January	80.54	43.3	1.86	80.04	42.8	1.87	73.08	42.0	1.74	82.98	45.1	1.84	95.85	45.0	2.13	82.46	43.4	1.90
February	81.78	43.8	1.88	79.71	42.4	1.88	73.60	42.3	1.74	82.70	44.7	1.85	94.55	44.6	2.12	82.51	43.2	1.91
March	82.16	43.7	1.88	82.08	43.2	1.90	73.08	42.0	1.74	83.62	45.2	1.85	96.06	45.1	2.13	84.53	43.8	1.93
April	81.84	43.3	1.89	79.61	41.9	1.90	72.38	41.6	1.74	84.22	44.8	1.88	95.64	44.9	2.13	83.76	43.4	1.93
May	81.65	43.2	1.89	83.28	43.6	1.91	72.80	41.6	1.75	83.22	44.5	1.87	94.13	44.4	2.12	83.76	43.4	1.93
June	81.06	42.9	1.89	82.32	43.1	1.91	72.28	41.3	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	92.00	43.6	2.11	83.18	43.1	1.93
July	80.18	42.2	1.90	81.94	42.9	1.91	69.25	39.8	1.74	81.59	43.4	1.88	94.59	44.2	2.14	82.60	42.8	1.93
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*			*Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens*		
1951: Average	$76.88	44.7	$1.72	$77.35	43.7	$1.77	$71.64	42.9	$1.67	$80.28	45.1	$1.78	$79.12	44.7	$1.77	$72.58	43.2	$1.68
1952: Average	78.66	43.7	1.80	79.79	42.9	1.86	74.47	42.8	1.74	81.22	43.2	1.88	80.17	43.1	1.86	76.97	43.0	1.79
July	75.47	42.4	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	73.87	43.2	1.71	76.49	41.8	1.83	76.18	41.4	1.84	71.75	41.0	1.75
1952: November	79.67	43.3	1.84	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.86	43.1	1.76	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.33	43.4	1.92	76.13	41.6	1.83
December	82.09	43.9	1.87	85.75	44.2	1.94	76.36	42.9	1.78	86.78	44.5	1.95	86.14	44.4	1.94	79.92	43.2	1.85
1953: January	81.16	43.4	1.87	83.57	43.3	1.93	75.56	42.7	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.18	42.8	1.85
February	81.22	43.2	1.88	82.75	43.1	1.92	75.23	42.5	1.77	82.41	42.7	1.93	86.68	44.0	1.97	79.34	42.2	1.88
March	83.47	43.7	1.91	85.55	44.1	1.94	76.11	43.0	1.77	85.22	43.7	1.95	87.47	44.4	1.97	82.32	43.1	1.91
April	82.70	43.3	1.91	85.22	43.7	1.95	76.01	42.7	1.78	84.24	43.2	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	80.46	42.8	1.88
May	82.59	43.0	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	76.54	43.0	1.78	84.83	43.5	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	81.13	42.7	1.90
June	82.37	42.9	1.92	84.78	43.7	1.94	77.15	43.1	1.79	81.73	41.7	1.96	85.26	43.5	1.96	81.25	42.1	1.93
July	80.83	42.1	1.92	83.80	44.0	1.95	74.34	42.0	1.77	82.71	42.2	1.96	86.24	44.0	1.96	77.11	40.8	1.89
	Office and store machines and devices [3]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters*			Service-industry and household machines [3]			*Domestic laundry equipment*			*Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines*		
1951: Average	$73.33	41.9	$1.75	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$68.16	42.6	$1.60	$70.64	40.6	$1.74	$69.32	40.3	$1.72	$75.37	44.6	$1.69
1952: Average	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.80	40.9	2.00	68.88	41.0	1.68	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.65	43.8	1.75
July	73.75	40.3	1.83	80.60	40.5	1.99	67.06	40.4	1.66	74.66	40.8	1.83	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.33	43.0	1.71
1952: November	76.11	40.7	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	69.53	40.9	1.70	77.46	41.2	1.88	79.99	42.1	1.90	77.07	43.3	1.78
December	76.86	41.1	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.18	42.5	1.91	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.91	44.7	1.81
1953: January	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.75	42.8	1.91	78.04	43.6	1.79
February	76.14	40.5	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	69.89	40.4	1.73	80.26	41.8	1.92	83.42	43.0	1.94	76.43	42.7	1.79
March	76.55	40.5	1.89	82.62	40.3	2.05	69.55	40.2	1.73	81.45	42.2	1.93	80.06	41.7	1.92	75.47	42.4	1.78
April	76.95	40.5	1.90	82.82	40.4	2.05	69.43	39.9	1.74	80.51	41.5	1.94	76.24	39.5	1.93	75.72	42.3	1.79
May	75.79	40.1	1.89	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.03	39.9	1.73	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.78	40.3	1.93	75.18	42.0	1.79
June	77.57	40.4	1.92	83.62	40.2	2.08	70.93	40.2	1.76	78.17	40.5	1.93	76.24	39.5	1.93	76.62	42.1	1.82
July	76.81	39.8	1.93	83.01	40.1	2.07	70.62	39.9	1.77	79.56	40.8	1.95	73.73	38.2	1.93	77.04	42.8	1.80
	Sewing machines			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [3]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*			*Machine shops (job and repair)*		
1951: Average	$79.42	43.4	$1.83	$99.65	39.8	$1.75	$74.30	43.2	$1.72	$71.81	43.0	$1.67	$76.82	43.4	$1.77	$74.30	43.2	$1.72
1952: Average	76.73	40.6	1.89	76.04	41.1	1.85	75.36	42.1	1.79	73.39	41.7	1.76	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
July	76.93	40.5	1.90	75.07	40.8	1.84	72.16	41.0	1.76	70.64	40.6	1.74	70.35	40.2	1.75	75.78	42.1	1.80
1952: November	78.09	41.1	1.90	77.68	41.1	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.13	41.6	1.83	76.45	41.1	1.86	79.86	43.4	1.84
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87	81.96	44.3	1.85
1953: January	78.38	40.2	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	75.67	40.9	1.85	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.20	43.1	1.84
February	76.57	40.3	1.90	81.29	41.9	1.94	78.35	41.9	1.87	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.50	42.6	1.96	79.52	42.3	1.88	77.23	41.3	1.87	80.18	42.2	1.90	80.91	43.5	1.86
April	78.01	39.8	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	79.18	42.1	1.88	77.83	41.4	1.88	79.38	42.0	1.89	80.78	43.2	1.87
May	76.62	39.7	1.93	79.73	41.1	1.94	77.64	41.3	1.88	76.70	40.8	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	79.48	42.5	1.87
June	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.25	41.4	1.89	76.70	40.8	1.88	77.93	40.8	1.91	80.09	42.6	1.88
July	77.99	40.2	1.94	80.36	41.0	1.96	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.82	40.7	1.88	79.34	42.2	1.88

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery

Year and month	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus[2]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*			*Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$70.31	42.1	$1.67	$63.15	42.1	$1.50	$69.43	40.6	$1.71	$69.44	42.6	$1.63	$75.36	42.1	$1.79
1952: Average	68.64	41.1	1.67	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.78	41.0	1.58	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.48	41.8	1.71	80.22	42.0	1.91
July	65.90	39.7	1.66	71.46	40.6	1.76	62.96	40.1	1.57	75.07	40.8	1.84	68.71	40.9	1.68	77.11	40.8	1.89
1952: November	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.78	42.1	1.80	66.33	41.2	1.61	77.46	42.1	1.84	73.43	42.2	1.74	82.84	42.7	1.94
December	71.57	42.1	1.70	77.47	42.8	1.81	68.04	42.0	1.62	79.24	42.6	1.86	73.70	42.6	1.73	84.05	43.1	1.95
1953: January	71.72	41.7	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	66.91	41.3	1.62	78.77	41.9	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	83.95	42.4	1.98
February	71.28	41.2	1.73	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	78.91	42.2	1.87	74.11	41.4	1.79	84.40	42.2	2.00
March	72.21	41.5	1.74	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.90	41.4	1.64	78.96	42.0	1.88	74.11	41.4	1.79	85.20	42.6	2.00
April	71.86	41.3	1.74	77.70	42.0	1.85	68.72	41.4	1.66	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.75	41.1	1.77	85.00	42.5	2.00
May	70.99	40.8	1.74	76.59	41.4	1.85	68.06	41.0	1.66	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.27	40.6	1.78	82.78	41.6	1.99
June	71.23	40.7	1.75	76.22	41.2	1.85	67.56	40.7	1.66	76.63	41.2	1.86	72.80	40.9	1.78	83.40	41.7	2.00
July	70.58	40.1	1.76	75.74	40.5	1.87	66.97	40.1	1.67	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.12	40.4	1.81	81.61	40.6	2.01

Year and month	*Power and distribution transformers*			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.95	40.8	$1.69	$69.28	42.5	$1.63	$84.18	45.5	$1.85	$67.32	39.6	$1.70	$64.87	42.4	$1.53	$69.08	40.4	$1.71
1952: Average	72.04	40.7	1.77	72.16	42.2	1.71	91.28	46.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.11	43.7	1.65	72.98	40.1	1.82
July	68.68	38.8	1.77	70.11	41.0	1.71	87.56	44.0	1.99	69.70	39.6	1.76	70.03	42.7	1.64	67.15	37.1	1.81
1952: November	73.12	40.4	1.81	73.60	42.3	1.74	93.32	46.2	2.02	75.35	41.4	1.82	76.91	44.2	1.74	73.26	39.6	1.85
December	75.48	41.7	1.81	74.99	43.1	1.74	93.12	46.1	2.02	75.95	41.5	1.83	76.78	44.9	1.71	78.91	42.2	1.87
1953: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	73.85	42.2	1.75	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	75.51	43.9	1.72	77.15	41.7	1.85
February	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.34	42.0	1.77	87.84	43.7	2.01	78.25	41.4	1.89	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	77.42	41.4	1.87	75.29	42.3	1.78	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.58	41.8	1.88	73.78	43.4	1.70	77.93	41.9	1.86
April	76.63	41.2	1.86	75.90	42.4	1.79	86.28	42.8	2.03	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.53	43.0	1.71	78.96	42.0	1.88
May	77.46	41.2	1.88	74.82	41.8	1.79	84.80	42.4	2.00	76.89	40.9	1.88	73.87	43.2	1.71	77.19	41.5	1.86
June	75.70	40.7	1.86	74.11	41.4	1.79	84.62	42.1	2.01	75.17	40.2	1.87	72.68	42.5	1.71	76.55	40.5	1.89
July	75.01	39.9	1.88	75.17	41.3	1.82	86.09	42.2	2.04	75.95	40.4	1.88	70.62	41.3	1.71	76.00	40.0	1.90

Year and month	Electric lamps			Communication equipment[3]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*			Miscellaneous electrical products[3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$58.20	40.7	$1.43	$60.27	41.0	$1.47	$58.32	40.5	$1.44	$55.06	41.4	$1.33	$77.33	43.2	$1.79	$60.60	40.4	$1.50
1952: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	64.21	40.9	1.57	62.12	40.6	1.53	57.49	40.2	1.43	82.03	43.4	1.89	65.93	40.7	1.62
July	57.08	37.8	1.51	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.37	39.2	1.54	54.43	38.6	1.41	74.26	40.8	1.82	66.34	40.7	1.63
1952: November	62.37	40.5	1.54	65.99	41.5	1.59	63.71	41.1	1.55	61.27	41.4	1.48	83.96	43.5	1.93	67.08	40.9	1.64
December	63.45	41.2	1.54	66.72	41.7	1.60	64.12	41.1	1.56	63.33	42.5	1.49	85.55	44.1	1.94	66.42	40.5	1.64
1953: January	65.99	41.5	1.59	66.65	41.4	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.82	43.8	1.48	83.85	43.0	1.95	67.13	40.2	1.67
February	67.39	41.6	1.62	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.92	40.2	1.59	62.51	41.4	1.51	82.26	42.4	1.94	67.03	39.9	1.68
March	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.24	40.4	1.59	63.69	41.9	1.52	82.88	42.5	1.95	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	64.00	40.0	1.60	62.67	41.5	1.51	82.29	42.2	1.95	67.30	40.3	1.67
May	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	40.2	1.63	63.36	39.6	1.60	62.21	41.2	1.51	82.71	42.2	1.96	67.47	40.4	1.67
June	62.25	39.4	1.58	66.83	40.5	1.65	64.80	40.0	1.62	62.62	41.2	1.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	67.87	40.4	1.68
July	62.01	39.0	1.59	65.67	39.8	1.65	63.67	39.3	1.62	63.29	41.1	1.54	78.57	40.5	1.94	67.13	40.2	1.67

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	*Storage batteries*			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes*			Transportation equipment: Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles[3]			*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$66.17	40.1	$1.65	$53.99	39.7	$1.36	$74.58	45.2	$1.65	$75.67	40.9	$1.85	$75.45	39.5	$1.91	$76.04	39.4	$1.93
1952: Average	73.16	41.1	1.78	56.66	39.9	1.42	72.93	42.9	1.70	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.03	40.5	2.05	83.84	40.5	2.07
July	74.76	42.0	1.78	54.74	39.1	1.40	72.91	41.9	1.74	75.65	39.4	1.92	71.44	35.9	1.99	71.56	35.6	2.01
1952: November	75.71	41.6	1.82	57.17	39.7	1.44	72.24	42.0	1.72	85.48	41.9	2.04	89.25	41.9	2.13	90.30	42.0	2.15
December	73.80	41.0	1.80	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.65	42.9	1.74	87.11	42.7	2.04	90.31	42.4	2.13	91.38	42.5	2.15
1953: January	73.31	40.5	1.81	58.00	40.0	1.45	73.57	41.8	1.76	85.06	41.9	2.03	86.94	41.4	2.10	87.77	41.4	2.12
February	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.40	40.0	1.46	73.39	41.0	1.79	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.99	41.7	2.11	89.03	41.8	2.13
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	58.69	40.2	1.46	72.14	40.3	1.79	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.20	41.8	2.11	89.25	41.9	2.13
April	75.81	41.2	1.84	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.78	40.1	1.79	85.70	41.6	2.06	88.83	41.9	2.12	89.67	41.9	2.14
May	75.62	41.1	1.84	60.38	40.8	1.48	69.77	40.1	1.74	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.15	41.5	2.10	88.19	41.6	2.12
June	78.58	41.8	1.88	58.40	40.0	1.46	66.47	38.2	1.74	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.58	41.2	2.15	89.62	41.3	2.17
July	77.00	41.4	1.86	58.18	40.4	1.44	69.08	39.7	1.74	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.86	40.4	2.15	87.67	40.4	2.17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts[2]			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$66.50	40.8	$1.63	$65.19	41.0	$1.59	$78.40	43.8	$1.79	$75.78	43.3	$1.75	$85.81	43.4	$1.99	$89.17	46.2	$1.93
1952: Average	70.18	40.8	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	81.70	43.6	1.90	79.66	42.6	1.87	86.92	43.9	1.98	92.25	45.0	2.05
July	67.37	40.1	1.68	70.07	40.5	1.73	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.68	42.3	1.86	85.54	43.2	1.98	93.82	45.4	2.06
1952: November	71.64	39.8	1.80	70.64	40.6	1.74	84.48	43.1	1.96	82.60	42.8	1.93	88.94	43.6	2.04	95.10	45.5	2.09
December	72.45	40.7	1.78	74.82	42.1	1.77	86.04	43.9	1.96	84.00	43.3	1.94	92.16	45.4	2.03	94.02	45.2	2.08
1953: January	71.56	40.2	1.78	73.21	40.9	1.79	85.73	43.3	1.98	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.00	45.1	2.04	92.08	44.7	2.06
February	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	85.14	43.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96	89.49	44.3	2.02	91.08	44.0	2.07
March	75.21	41.1	1.83	72.72	40.4	1.80	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.17	41.8	1.98	87.84	43.7	2.01	83.82	41.7	2.01
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.17	41.8	1.98	85.40	42.7	2.00	83.84	41.3	2.03
May	72.94	40.3	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.80	42.9	2.00	83.43	41.3	2.02
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.38	40.1	1.83	81.58	41.2	1.98	79.77	40.7	1.96	84.03	41.6	2.02	84.46	41.0	2.06
July	72.32	40.4	1.79	71.92	39.3	1.83	82.17	41.5	1.98	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.09	42.9	2.03	84.66	41.5	2.04

Year and month	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing[3]			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment[3]			Locomotives and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$78.66	43.7	$1.80	$69.83	39.9	$1.75	$71.42	39.9	$1.79	$60.95	40.1	$1.52	$76.48	40.9	$1.87	$81.12	41.6	$1.95
1952: Average	81.22	43.2	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.78	40.2	1.91	66.23	39.9	1.66	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.14	41.4	1.95
July	79.37	42.9	1.85	74.34	40.4	1.84	75.74	40.5	1.87	65.44	39.9	1.64	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.09	41.8	1.94
1952: November	83.33	43.4	1.92	72.95	37.8	1.93	73.70	37.6	1.96	67.47	39.0	1.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
December	85.94	44.3	1.94	77.99	40.2	1.94	79.60	40.2	1.98	69.77	40.1	1.74	81.12	41.6	1.95	81.09	41.8	1.94
1953: January	84.63	43.4	1.95	76.03	39.6	1.92	77.62	39.6	1.96	68.46	39.8	1.72	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93
February	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.60	38.3	2.00	78.11	38.1	2.05	68.11	39.6	1.72	79.98	40.6	1.97	79.56	40.8	1.95
March	86.29	43.8	1.97	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.73	39.0	2.07	69.49	40.4	1.72	81.41	40.5	2.01	84.46	41.4	2.04
April	85.10	43.2	1.97	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.95	39.4	2.08	71.86	41.3	1.74	81.61	40.2	2.03	85.07	40.9	2.08
May	83.30	42.5	1.96	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.74	39.3	2.08	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.79	39.5	2.02	80.55	39.1	2.06
June	83.53	42.4	1.97	79.40	39.5	2.01	81.14	39.2	2.07	70.93	41.0	1.73	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.06	40.7	2.09
July	83.16	42.0	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	82.71	39.2	2.11	71.28	40.5	1.76	78.40	39.2	2.00	77.97	38.6	2.02

Transportation equipment—Continued

Instruments and related products

Year and month	Railroad and streetcar			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$70.40	40.0	$1.76	$68.83	42.3	$1.62	$68.20	42.1	$1.62	$86.85	45.0	$1.93	$68.69	42.4	$1.62	$72.07	42.9	$1.68
1952: Average	74.00	40.0	1.85	73.02	42.7	1.71	72.07	41.9	1.72	93.11	45.2	2.06	71.66	42.4	1.69	76.50	42.5	1.80
July	71.86	39.7	1.81	72.25	42.5	1.70	69.60	40.7	1.71	92.70	45.0	2.06	68.89	41.8	1.66	75.30	41.6	1.81
1952: November	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.28	44.6	1.80	74.38	42.8	1.75	96.64	45.8	2.11	74.73	42.7	1.75	80.22	43.6	1.84
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	78.98	43.0	1.79	75.76	42.8	1.77	97.52	46.0	2.12	76.46	43.2	1.77	81.72	43.7	1.87
1953: January	79.98	40.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	73.57	41.8	1.76	93.66	44.6	2.10	73.74	41.9	1.76	80.29	43.4	1.85
February	80.40	40.4	1.99	72.04	40.7	1.77	73.39	41.7	1.76	92.82	44.2	2.10	74.34	42.0	1.77	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	78.41	39.6	1.98	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.74	41.9	1.76	92.19	43.9	2.10	74.16	41.9	1.77	80.11	43.3	1.85
April	78.21	39.5	1.98	72.22	40.8	1.77	72.10	41.2	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.05	41.6	1.78	81.47	43.8	1.86
May	79.00	39.9	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.22	41.6	1.76	89.87	43.0	2.09	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.22	43.9	1.85
June	78.21	39.5	1.98	75.71	41.6	1.82	73.46	41.5	1.77	91.57	43.4	2.11	73.39	41.0	1.79	79.98	43.0	1.86
July	78.80	39.6	1.99	68.68	38.8	1.77	72.04	40.7	1.77	91.36	43.3	2.11	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.78	42.5	1.83

Instruments and related products—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Year and month	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware[3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$60.89	41.4	$1.47	$55.49	40.8	$1.36	$73.08	42.0	$1.74	$59.57	40.8	$1.46	$57.67	40.9	$1.41	$61.30	41.7	$1.47
1952: Average	64.64	41.2	1.57	56.63	39.6	1.43	76.73	41.7	1.84	60.55	40.1	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	65.99	42.3	1.56
July	64.53	41.1	1.57	51.77	36.2	1.43	73.85	40.8	1.81	58.32	37.3	1.51	58.61	39.6	1.48	62.87	40.3	1.56
1952: November	66.08	41.3	1.60	59.18	41.1	1.44	79.29	42.4	1.87	62.73	41.0	1.53	64.26	42.0	1.53	71.84	44.9	1.60
December	66.59	41.6	1.60	59.74	41.2	1.45	80.09	42.6	1.88	63.86	41.2	1.55	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.72	45.2	1.60
1953: January	66.56	41.6	1.60	58.32	40.5	1.44	75.33	40.5	1.86	65.16	41.5	1.57	64.17	41.4	1.55	68.41	43.3	1.58
February	66.33	41.2	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	75.59	40.1	1.86	66.14	41.6	1.59	64.12	41.1	1.56	68.48	42.8	1.60
March	67.72	41.8	1.62	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.10	42.2	1.59	64.74	41.5	1.56	69.28	43.3	1.60
April	66.98	41.6	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.48	40.9	1.87	66.78	42.0	1.59	64.43	41.3	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61
May	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.44	40.3	1.45	76.52	40.7	1.88	67.20	42.0	1.60	64.21	40.9	1.57	68.20	42.1	1.62
June	67.16	41.2	1.63	58.84	40.3	1.46	75.74	40.5	1.87	67.68	42.3	1.60	64.21	40.9	1.57	67.78	42.1	1.61
July	67.65	41.5	1.63	57.67	39.5	1.46	71.80	38.6	1.86	67.36	42.1	1.60	62.80	40.0	1.57	66.01	41.0	1.61

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Year and month	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [2]			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$58.38	41.7	$1.40	$65.73	41.6	$1.58	$63.65	40.8	$1.56	$53.60	39.7	$1.35	$53.72	39.5	$1.36	$53.33	39.8	$1.34
1952: Average	63.33	42.5	1.49	70.98	42.0	1.69	68.64	41.1	1.67	58.73	40.5	1.45	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.90	40.9	1.44
July	60.45	40.3	1.50	67.47	40.4	1.67	65.76	40.1	1.64	55.77	39.0	1.43	54.10	38.1	1.42	58.87	40.6	1.45
1952: November	67.79	44.6	1.52	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.58	42.2	1.72	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.12	41.3	1.48
December	68.70	45.2	1.52	79.28	45.3	1.75	72.93	42.4	1.72	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.41	40.4	1.52	63.15	42.1	1.50
1953: January	66.73	43.9	1.52	71.74	42.2	1.70	71.28	41.2	1.73	60.15	40.1	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49
February	65.91	42.8	1.54	73.44	42.7	1.72	72.21	41.5	1.74	61.00	40.4	1.51	60.04	39.5	1.52	61.98	41.6	1.49
March	66.10	43.2	1.53	75.69	43.5	1.74	72.73	41.8	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.81	40.4	1.53	62.58	42.0	1.49
April	64.41	42.1	1.53	76.13	43.5	1.75	72.28	41.3	1.75	61.05	40.7	1.50	61.56	40.5	1.52	60.83	41.1	1.48
May	63.91	41.5	1.54	76.03	43.2	1.76	70.88	40.5	1.75	60.90	40.6	1.50	61.41	40.4	1.52	60.53	40.9	1.48
June	63.80	41.7	1.53	74.90	42.8	1.75	70.35	40.2	1.75	60.30	40.2	1.50	60.50	39.8	1.52	60.38	40.8	1.48
July	61.26	40.3	1.52	73.85	42.2	1.75	68.56	39.4	1.74	59.13	38.9	1.52	59.06	38.6	1.53	58.56	39.3	1.49

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Transportation and public utilities

Year and month	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [3]			Local railways and buslines [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$54.91	41.6	$1.32	$53.73	40.1	$1.34	$60.59	41.5	$1.46	$59.18	41.1	$1.44	$70.93	41.0	$1.73	$72.23	46.3	$1.56
1952: Average	57.26	40.9	1.40	55.74	40.1	1.39	64.79	41.8	1.55	62.02	40.8	1.52	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.56	46.4	1.65
July	54.91	39.5	1.39	51.68	38.0	1.36	63.14	41.0	1.54	60.10	39.8	1.51	73.02	39.9	1.83	78.32	46.9	1.67
1952: November	58.79	41.4	1.42	59.74	41.2	1.45	67.62	42.8	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	74.29	39.1	1.90	77.81	45.8	1.71
December	59.76	41.5	1.44	59.47	41.3	1.44	68.96	43.1	1.60	65.68	42.1	1.56	76.30	40.8	1.87	78.66	46.0	1.71
1953: January	57.86	39.9	1.45	60.30	41.3	1.46	70.09	43.0	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.01	44.5	1.71
February	57.57	39.7	1.45	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.21	42.2	1.64	63.90	40.7	1.57	76.95	40.5	1.90	76.61	44.8	1.71
March	58.29	40.2	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	69.28	42.5	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	75.30	40.7	1.85	76.78	44.9	1.71
April	59.02	40.7	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.79	42.2	1.63	64.62	40.9	1.58	76.82	41.3	1.86	77.92	45.3	1.72
May	59.13	40.5	1.46	60.38	40.8	1.48	68.88	42.0	1.64	64.24	40.4	1.59	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.06	45.7	1.73
June	59.71	40.9	1.46	60.68	41.0	1.48	67.16	41.2	1.63	64.87	40.8	1.59	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.69	45.8	1.74
July	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.96	39.7	1.46	66.83	41.0	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60				78.58	44.9	1.75

Communication

Other public utilities

Year and month	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees [7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph [9]			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$58.26	39.1	$1.49	$49.39	37.7	$1.31	$81.32	42.8	$1.90	$68.24	44.6	$1.53	$71.65	41.9	$1.71	$72.91	41.9	$1.74
1952: Average	61.22	38.5	1.59	51.43	37.0	1.39	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.48	43.4	1.67	75.12	41.5	1.81	76.18	41.4	1.84
July	62.49	39.3	1.59	53.10	38.2	1.39	87.76	42.6	2.06	73.02	44.8	1.63	75.12	41.5	1.81	76.36	41.5	1.84
1952: November	64.57	38.9	1.66	55.35	37.4	1.48	90.31	42.6	2.12	73.74	41.9	1.76	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.45	41.9	1.92
December	63.63	38.8	1.64	52.26	36.8	1.42	92.23	43.1	2.14	74.10	42.1	1.76	78.21	41.6	1.88	78.88	41.3	1.91
1953: January	63.69	38.6	1.65	52.56	36.5	1.44	92.02	43.0	2.14	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.40	41.7	1.88	79.27	41.5	1.91
February	63.58	38.3	1.66	53.07	36.6	1.45	89.25	41.9	2.13	73.46	41.5	1.77	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.50	41.1	1.91
March	63.03	38.2	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	88.83	41.9	2.12	73.63	41.6	1.77	77.87	41.2	1.89	78.91	41.1	1.92
April	63.20	38.3	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	89.67	42.1	2.13	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.50	41.1	1.91	79.13	41.0	1.93
May	64.63	38.7	1.67	54.68	37.2	1.47	90.95	42.5	2.14	75.90	42.4	1.79	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.15	41.1	1.95
June	64.96	38.9	1.67	54.09	37.3	1.45	93.74	43.4	2.16	75.60	42.0	1.80	80.70	41.6	1.94	82.15	41.7	1.97
July	64.35	39.0	1.65	54.38	37.5	1.45	90.95	42.3	2.15	74.76	42.0	1.78	81.29	41.9	1.94	82.74	42.0	1.97

Transportation and public utilities—Continued

Wholesale and retail trade

Other public utilities—Continued

Retail trade

Year and month	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores [5]			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.97	41.8	$1.65	$72.49	41.9	$1.73	$64.31	40.7	$1.58	$50.65	40.2	$1.26	$37.75	36.3	$1.04	$44.23	37.8	$1.17
1952: Average	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	52.67	39.9	1.32	38.41	35.9	1.07	44.77	37.0	1.21
July	70.86	41.2	1.72	75.71	41.6	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	54.00	40.6	1.33	39.16	36.6	1.07	45.01	37.2	1.21
1952: November	75.78	42.1	1.80	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.19	40.7	1.70	52.65	39.0	1.35	37.15	34.4	1.08	43.19	35.4	1.22
December	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.53	40.9	1.70	52.54	39.8	1.32	38.48	37.0	1.04	45.90	38.9	1.18
1953: January	74.52	41.4	1.80	80.37	42.3	1.90	69.08	40.4	1.71	53.45	39.3	1.36	38.85	35.0	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25
February	74.21	41.0	1.81	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.66	40.5	1.72	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.17	34.7	1.10	43.77	35.3	1.24
March	74.21	41.0	1.81	79.49	41.4	1.92	69.89	40.4	1.73	53.70	39.2	1.37	37.82	34.7	1.09	43.67	35.5	1.23
April	75.44	41.0	1.84	80.32	41.4	1.94	70.12	40.3	1.74	53.96	39.1	1.38	37.93	34.8	1.09	43.79	35.6	1.23
May	75.26	40.9	1.84	80.93	41.5	1.95	70.93	40.3	1.76	54.21	39.0	1.39	38.52	34.7	1.11	44.38	35.5	1.25
June	75.40	41.2	1.83	81.93	41.8	1.96	71.33	40.3	1.77	55.16	39.4	1.40	39.65	35.4	1.12	45.72	36.0	1.27
July	77.00	41.4	1.86	82.32	42.0	1.96	71.86	40.6	1.77	56.40	40.0	1.41	40.54	36.2	1.12	46.12	36.6	1.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade					
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$54.54	40.1	$1.36	$66.28	45.4	$1.46	$42.24	36.1	$1.17	$59.48	43.1	$1.38	$58.86	43.6	$1.35
1952: Average	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.61	45.2	1.54	43.68	35.8	1.22	61.06	42.7	1.43	61.19	43.4	1.41
July	57.79	40.7	1.42	70.82	45.4	1.56	43.92	36.3	1.21	60.92	42.6	1.43	61.76	43.8	1.41
1952: November	56.99	39.3	1.45	71.26	45.1	1.58	43.65	35.2	1.24	62.46	42.2	1.48	61.78	42.9	1.44
December	57.13	39.4	1.45	71.28	45.4	1.57	45.49	36.1	1.26	65.66	43.2	1.52	61.92	43.3	1.43
1953: January	57.62	39.2	1.47	71.12	45.3	1.57	44.73	35.5	1.26	60.76	41.9	1.45	61.06	42.7	1.43
February	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.55	45.0	1.59	43.65	35.2	1.24	60.06	42.0	1.43	61.92	42.7	1.45
March	57.57	38.9	1.48	72.90	45.0	1.62	43.30	35.2	1.23	60.48	42.0	1.44	62.49	42.8	1.46
April	57.81	38.8	1.49	74.09	44.9	1.65	43.75	35.0	1.25	60.90	42.0	1.45	62.78	43.0	1.46
May	57.66	38.7	1.49	74.70	45.0	1.66	44.58	35.1	1.27	61.03	41.8	1.46	64.37	43.2	1.49
June	58.80	39.2	1.50	74.98	44.9	1.67	44.60	35.4	1.26	61.03	41.8	1.46	64.82	43.5	1.49
July	60.25	39.9	1.51	75.32	45.1	1.67	45.63	36.5	1.25	62.01	41.9	1.48	64.67	43.4	1.49

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate[10]			Service and miscellaneous								
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round[11]			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution[10]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1951: Average	$59.32	$83.68	$61.31	$35.42	43.2	$0.82	$37.81	41.1	$0.92	$43.99	41.5	$1.06	$83.95
1952: Average	62.50	81.07	63.38	37.06	42.6	.87	38.63	41.1	.94	45.10	41.0	1.10	90.49
July	62.44	79.80	64.76	36.89	42.4	.87	38.73	41.2	.94	44.33	40.3	1.10	93.22
1952: November	63.42	80.10	64.06	37.22	42.3	.88	38.88	40.5	.96	44.96	40.5	1.11	88.85
December	63.56	83.27	65.34	37.75	42.9	.88	39.55	41.2	.96	45.92	41.0	1.12	90.20
1953: January	64.20	84.06	65.75	37.31	42.4	.88	39.36	41.0	.96	45.02	40.2	1.12	87.44
February	64.61	83.21	66.23	37.65	42.3	.89	38.88	40.5	.96	43.73	39.4	1.11	90.78
March	64.40	86.01	66.32	37.47	42.1	.89	39.38	40.6	.97	45.02	40.2	1.12	90.98
April	64.47	86.78	66.55	37.83	42.5	.89	39.58	40.8	.97	45.36	40.5	1.12	89.64
May	64.65	84.48	66.52	37.89	42.1	.90	40.67	41.5	.98	48.19	41.9	1.15	84.51
June	64.16	79.73	67.08	38.22	42.0	.91	40.28	41.1	.98	46.85	41.1	1.14	91.86
July	64.92	80.45	67.07	38.49	42.3	.91	39.40	40.2	.98	44.69	39.2	1.14	92.02

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data *refer* to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[3] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[4] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Data include privately and government operated local railways and buslines.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating-room instructors; and pay-station attendants. During 1952 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1952 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] Beginning with 1952, data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis and are not strictly comparable with figures shown for 1951.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

† Data are affected by work stoppage.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.32	69.00	38.63	34.04
1952: July	65.44	57.35	63.51	55.66	38.73	33.94
1952: August	$67.23	$58.82	$80.73	$70.63	$38.16	$33.39
September	69.63	61.03	87.91	77.05	38.95	34.14
October	70.38	61.63	75.58	66.18	38.86	34.03
November	70.28	61.49	86.27	75.48	38.88	34.02
December	72.14	63.23	91.73	80.39	39.55	34.66
1953: January	71.34	62.63	87.79	77.08	39.36	34.56
February	71.17	62.76	81.42	71.80	38.88	34.29
March	71.93	63.32	81.76	71.97	39.38	34.67
April	71.40	62.80	79.61	70.02	39.58	34.81
May	71.63	62.83	84.97	74.54	40.67	35.68
June [2]	71.63	62.56	92.82	81.07	40.28	35.18
July [2]	71.51	62.35	84.47	73.64	39.40	34.35

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 having been selected for the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

TABLE C–3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49 average =100)	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	50.3	$25.41	$42.14	$26.37	$43.73
1945: January	47.50	89.7	39.40	51.77	45.17	59.36
July	45.45	85.8	37.80	48.77	43.57	56.22
1946: June	43.31	81.8	37.30	46.74	42.78	53.61
1939: Average	23.86	45.1	23.58	39.70	23.62	39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1952: July	$65.44	$123.6	$53.73	$47.09	$61.63	$54.01
August	67.23	127.0	55.10	48.21	63.04	55.15
September	69.63	131.5	56.93	49.89	64.93	56.91
October	70.38	132.9	57.52	50.37	65.53	57.38
November	70.28	132.7	57.44	50.25	65.45	57.26
December	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.61	66.94	58.67
1953: January	71.34	134.7	58.27	51.16	66.30	58.21
February	71.17	134.4	58.13	51.26	66.16	58.34
March	71.93	135.8	58.72	51.69	66.77	58.78
April	71.40	134.8	58.31	51.28	66.34	58.35
May	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.31	66.53	58.36
June [2]	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.08	66.53	58.10
July [2]	71.51	135.1	58.40	50.92	66.43	57.92

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

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TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49 average = 100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	54.5	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2] .963	[2] 74.8	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .856
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.69	1.54	1.49

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49 average = 100)				
1952: July	$1.64	$1.60	124.2	$1.73	$1.68	$1.54	$1.50
August	1.66	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.70	1.54	1.49
September	1.69	1.63	126.6	1.80	1.73	1.54	1.49
October	1.70	1.63	126.6	1.81	1.73	1.54	1.49
November	1.71	1.65	128.1	1.82	1.74	1.56	1.51
December	1.73	1.65	128.1	1.83	1.75	1.57	1.51
1953: January	1.74	1.67	129.7	1.84	1.76	1.58	1.53
February	1.74	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.58	1.54
March	1.75	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.59	1.54
April	1.75	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.78	1.59	1.55
May	1.76	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.79	1.60	1.55
June [3]	1.76	1.70	132.0	1.87	1.80	1.60	1.56
July [3]	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1110.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food[2]	Apparel	Housing[3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services[4]
				Total[3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	98.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	101.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1950: January	100.6	97.0	98.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.9	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February	100.4	96.5	98.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March	100.7	97.3	98.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April	100.8	97.7	98.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	109.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May	101.3	98.9	98.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	108.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June	101.8	100.5	98.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.5	103.7
July	102.9	103.1	98.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	105.6	99.5	101.7	104.1
August	103.7	103.9	97.1	106.1	109.3	102.7	109.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	105.3
September	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	109.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November	105.8	104.4	101.6	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.5	106.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	106.1	103.6	107.4
December	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	108.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	108.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	108.7
March	110.3	112.0	106.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.7	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	106.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	109.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	109.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	109.6
November	112.8	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	103.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.3	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	121.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039 and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

[3] Includes "Other shelter" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.).

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[Indexes, 1947–49=100]

Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home						Year and month	Total food [2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods [3]
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1951: Oct.	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Nov.	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	109.5	118.5
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Dec.	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	110.7	115.8	114.5
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	1952: Jan.	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Feb.	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Mar.	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4
1950: Jan.	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1	Apr.	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0
Feb.	96.5	96.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	93.5	May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
Mar.	97.3	97.3	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5	June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2
Apr.	97.7	97.7	102.4	99.5	93.3	97.4	95.1	July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5	Aug.	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1	Sept.	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7	Oct.	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Aug.	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3	Nov.	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Sept.	104.0	104.0	107.0	112.4	97.0	91.1	107.7	Dec.	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
Oct.	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4	1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Nov.	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109.2	Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	116.9	107.3
Dec.	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0	Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	118.5	109.1
1951: Jan.	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2	Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
Feb.	111.9	111.9	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3	May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
Mar.	112.0	112.0	113.4	117.2	106.2	106.3	112.7	June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
Apr.	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	105.2	112.4	July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117.4	105.7	108.5	113.5	Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
June	112.3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8	Sept.							
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.6	106.5	107.0	114.8	Oct.							
Aug.	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.4	106.9	102.3	116.5	Nov.							
Sept.	112.5	112.5	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4	Dec.							

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 18 food sub-groups (1935–39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D–1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100	Year and month	1947–49=100		1935–39=100
	All items	Total food	All items		All items	Total food	All items		All items	Total food	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	1951: May	110.9	112.6	185.4
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	June	110.8	112.3	185.2
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	July	110.9	112.7	185.5
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	August	110.9	112.4	185.5
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	October	112.1	113.5	187.4
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	December	106.9	107.1	178.8	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	August	115.0	114.1	192.3

[1] See footnote 1 on table D–1.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	Indexes, 1947–49=100														1935–39=100	
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	June 1950	Revised series Aug. 1953	Old series June [4] 1953
United States average [2]	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.0	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.1	114.3	101.8	192.3	190.9
Atlanta, Ga	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	197.7
Baltimore, Md	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	101.6	(3)	194.6
Boston, Mass	(3)	113.1	(3)	(3)	111.7	(3)	(3)	112.1	112.4	112.7	113.4	113.2	113.7	102.8	(3)	180.6
Chicago, Ill	116.3	115.7	115.3	114.6	114.2	113.8	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.0	115.0	115.5	102.8	198.1	195.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	112.6	(3)	(3)	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.2	113.4	101.2	(3)	195.0
Cleveland, Ohio	115.1	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	112.5	(3)	(3)	113.6	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	196.1	(3)
Detroit, Mich	116.9	116.9	116.6	115.8	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.7	116.0	115.3	115.5	114.7	115.0	102.8	197.3	200.4
Houston, Tex	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	116.7	116.0	116.1	115.5	115.8	103.8	197.7	193.4
Kansas City, Mo	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.6	115.4	114.9	115.4	115.3	115.1	114.8	115.0	114.9	101.3	193.5	188.7
Minneapolis, Minn	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	114.4	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	102.1	(3)	(3)
New York, N. Y	112.7	112.1	112.0	111.4	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.7	112.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.2	100.9	186.5	185.4
Philadelphia, Pa	114.9	114.7	114.6	113.8	113.7	114.1	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.7	114.9	101.6	191.2	190.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	112.8	(3)	(3)	112.6	113.4	113.5	113.4	113.2	113.5	101.1	(3)	194.6
Portland, Oreg	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo	(3)	(3)	115.8	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	114.9	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	101.1	(3)	192.9
San Francisco, Calif	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	100.9	(3)	190.1
Scranton, Pa	113.2	(3)	(3)	112.0	(3)	(3)	112.2	(3)	(3)	113.1	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	188.1	(3)
Seattle, Wash	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	199.6	(3)
Washington, D. C	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	113.0	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	187.5	(3)

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[3] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

[4] All "old series" indexes discontinued as of June 1953. Last "old series" indexes (1935–39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index and for cities not surveyed in June are as follows:

June 1953

Birmingham, Ala	196.6	Mobile, Ala	185.6
Jacksonville, Fla	198.2	Portland, Maine	181.9
Memphis, Tenn	190.8		

May 1953

Cleveland, Ohio	192.8	Scranton, Pa	185.3
Milwaukee, Wis	196.9	Seattle, Wash	195.4
New Orleans, La	190.1	Washington, D. C	185.5
Norfolk, Va	191.3		

April 1953

Buffalo, N. Y	187.3	Minneapolis, Minn	188.0
Denver, Colo	189.1	Portland, Oreg	198.9
Indianapolis, Ind	192.5	Richmond, Va	181.5
Kansas City, Mo	181.8	Savannah, Ga	197.7
Manchester, N. H	184.7		

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952
United States average	115.0	114.3	104.3	105.1	112.7	112.1	121.8	118.1	130.6	127.0	107.6	107.0	118.4	115.9
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.	116.3	115.5	107.2	105.4	114.2	114.7	121.2	116.2	134.3	133.6	111.4	108.7	112.9	110.0
Detroit, Mich.	116.9	115.0	103.3	103.8	119.3	119.3	121.5	115.4	127.6	121.6	109.6	110.9	123.6	120.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.8	114.9	102.9	104.8	117.6	113.2	120.2	118.4	128.2	125.6	102.1	109.0	113.7	112.0
New York, N. Y.	112.7	112.2	104.2	105.4	106.8	106.0	121.6	120.1	134.2	127.3	106.2	104.8	119.0	116.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	114.9	114.9	103.7	103.8	116.3	117.0	120.3	118.0	134.8	132.6	108.9	109.4	122.0	120.4
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	115.1	114.0	104.9	105.5	113.8	111.5	126.7	119.6	125.1	122.3	113.7	104.1	116.5	117.1
Houston, Tex.	116.8	115.8	106.6	108.3	119.2	119.2	118.5	112.7	127.2	124.0	113.8	107.4	119.3	117.6
Scranton, Pa.	113.2	114.0	106.7	107.2	111.9	112.1	118.0	111.9	130.2	129.8	117.6	118.6	115.4	114.1
Seattle, Wash.	116.8	114.6	107.6	108.2	111.2	111.8	125.5	123.7	133.3	122.0	112.7	107.8	125.9	123.2
Washington, D. C.	114.2	114.1	104.0	103.5	111.4	112.1	117.7	116.8	128.8	123.5	109.2	109.6	125.8	122.0
	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.	113.1	113.7	103.4	102.3	111.9	110.5	123.6	120.2	136.7	133.2	106.5	104.7	116.5	115.3
Kansas City, Mo.	115.3	115.3	105.6	107.6	116.0	115.5	119.4	118.5	130.5	128.4	109.5	108.5	118.0	114.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	115.6	(3)	104.4	(3)	117.0	(3)	137.4	(3)	121.9	(3)	110.2	(3)	123.4	(3)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.8	113.0	103.1	103.0	106.1	105.9	121.3	114.0	140.7	138.1	95.0	104.8	118.9	117.0
Portland, Oreg.	115.5	114.7	103.9	104.8	111.8	110.6	119.4	117.4	126.6	122.9	114.4	116.5	118.5	114.1
	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	117.1	(3)	110.3	(3)	115.2	(3)	118.9	(3)	129.2	(3)	111.1	(3)	117.6	(3)
Baltimore, Md.	115.1	113.0	104.2	103.6	107.9	106.1	132.0	125.2	138.8	128.7	119.3	114.2	118.9	118.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.5	112.9	104.8	106.1	108.8	106.4	121.5	117.1	130.0	127.7	99.1	102.1	116.0	112.0
St. Louis, Mo.	115.8	115.5	104.6	106.5	109.8	109.4	133.1	130.3	136.9	130.9	100.1	100.5	116.1	113.8
San Francisco, Calif.	116.1	114.9	103.6	106.0	112.9	113.7	121.0	118.8	142.0	134.4	105.1	102.7	115.4	111.9

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952
United States average	118.0	114.6	125.1	118.2	106.9	105.0	123.9	119.0	107.4	107.6	115.8	111.9
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	123.1	116.2	(3)	(3)	99.9	100.0	122.6	120.0	109.4	109.1	120.2	115.9
Detroit, Mich.	120.1	113.7	(3)	(3)	109.1	102.2	119.0	115.6	110.8	110.5	106.4	107.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	123.7	120.4	(3)	131.3	109.5	106.7	(3)	(3)	109.8	109.4	107.7	105.6
New York, N. Y.	114.9	111.4	(3)	(3)	108.8	108.0	128.8	122.5	107.1	107.5	118.8	117.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.0	110.8	113.1	111.6	101.8	101.8	121.8	117.8	109.5	109.7	113.2	106.1
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	118.2	112.4	130.7	118.6	106.8	102.7	121.0	117.0	105.0	104.8	110.4	101.0
Houston, Tex.	122.5	119.8	137.8	134.5	106.5	105.6	(3)	(3)	103.8	106.6	120.3	109.3
Scranton, Pa.	115.3	112.4	(3)	117.2	111.9	111.9	137.3	119.5	101.5	102.5	106.7	102.2
Seattle, Wash.	118.9	115.8	132.9	123.0	99.0	98.2	127.0	112.7	107.6	109.7	110.2	108.6
Washington, D. C.	116.4	115.5	(3)	118.0	117.0	114.9	130.2	125.1	108.6	107.7	113.1	113.0
	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	116.4	113.7	118.0	(3)	105.3	105.6	122.9	121.0	108.4	107.0	109.3	106.2
Kansas City, Mo.	117.7	115.5	(3)	120.5	103.6	102.1	113.2	110.8	107.7	107.5	120.8	117.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	118.0	(3)	122.7	(3)	110.0	(3)	115.1	(3)	107.9	(3)	116.9	(3)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	115.0	111.8	(3)	113.1	113.7	108.0	120.6	112.6	106.6	107.5	117.4	111.5
Portland, Oreg.	119.3	115.6	127.2	124.2	105.2	105.0	127.1	109.3	111.1	107.3	111.4	108.5
	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	122.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.6	(3)	112.2	(3)	112.7	(3)	127.1	(3)
Baltimore, Md.	113.3	111.7	(3)	118.0	97.3	97.1	122.1	116.5	103.4	105.7	109.2	102.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.0	110.2	123.4	112.0	113.1	107.4	118.5	114.9	104.4	103.3	115.7	110.0
St. Louis, Mo.	115.7	112.6	117.1	115.1	100.1	95.8	127.9	120.9	109.1	107.9	116.7	111.7
San Francisco, Calif.	117.0	114.0	122.1	118.7	139.1	119.7	(3)	(3)	109.7	106.6	109.0	107.8

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1.
[2] See tables D-2, D-3, D-6, and D-7, for food.
[3] Not available.
[4] Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952
United States average [3]	114.1	113.8	116.6	114.1	113.8	116.6	119.5	119.1	117.5	114.1	112.0	119.4
Atlanta, Ga	115.2	113.8	117.8	115.3	113.6	117.8	117.5	115.5	115.7	121.4	117.8	120.5
Baltimore, Md	114.5	114.2	117.5	114.3	114.0	117.5	116.6	116.4	118.4	116.8	114.0	119.3
Boston, Mass	112.6	111.7	117.1	112.3	111.2	117.1	117.6	117.1	118.0	111.1	107.2	117.2
Chicago, Ill	112.3	112.7	117.0	111.8	112.5	117.0	114.1	113.9	114.4	107.7	108.4	118.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.1	117.0	117.9	117.3	117.1	117.9	120.2	117.8	116.9	117.4	118.2	120.0
Cleveland, Ohio	112.2	111.4	117.3	112.3	111.1	117.3	116.6	114.8	114.6	110.9	109.1	120.0
Detroit, Mich	116.7	117.2	119.5	116.4	117.4	119.5	116.3	116.3	115.1	113.2	111.7	121.3
Houston, Tex	112.8	112.6	115.1	112.7	112.0	115.1	115.2	115.2	114.8	111.0	108.7	117.0
Kansas City, Mo	112.0	111.9	115.3	111.6	111.5	115.3	120.4	117.5	113.7	110.7	109.6	119.5
Los Angeles, Calif	113.3	112.8	114.4	112.7	112.1	114.4	122.8	122.9	116.8	112.6	110.7	121.8
Minneapolis, Minn	113.2	112.7	116.3	113.1	112.5	116.3	119.7	119.8	118.4	107.5	104.0	118.9
New York, N. Y	112.1	111.9	115.1	112.2	111.7	115.1	123.2	123.1	121.4	113.0	110.4	120.0
Philadelphia, Pa	116.5	115.8	119.3	116.5	115.8	119.3	118.9	118.5	115.8	116.8	113.5	121.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	115.4	114.8	117.1	115.4	114.7	117.1	119.7	119.6	118.1	112.5	108.9	114.8
Portland, Oreg	114.5	113.9	116.9	114.9	114.1	116.9	117.7	115.5	113.5	119.0	116.4	128.8
St. Louis, Mo	117.2	116.6	119.0	117.3	116.7	119.0	114.9	113.4	112.1	115.7	115.0	120.2
San Francisco, Calif	113.4	113.2	113.3	113.8	113.5	113.3	127.4	127.5	122.7	112.4	110.9	119.5
Scranton, Pa	113.6	114.0	117.7	113.4	113.7	117.7	116.3	116.7	116.1	114.6	111.8	120.3
Seattle, Wash	113.6	112.7	114.7	113.7	112.8	114.7	120.0	119.7	117.6	113.3	110.4	118.2
Washington, D. C	113.3	112.1	116.1	113.1	111.7	116.1	115.5	115.2	114.0	113.5	108.8	118.4

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1952
United States average [3]	109.1	108.3	111.0	112.7	118.2	118.7	114.4	112.3	113.1
Atlanta, Ga	110.1	110.1	112.3	118.7	117.9	132.7	106.6	105.7	105.6
Baltimore, Md	112.2	112.2	111.9	110.5	117.3	124.8	112.3	109.8	110.5
Boston, Mass	107.9	106.9	112.0	111.5	117.0	126.5	110.7	108.2	109.1
Chicago, Ill	109.8	109.7	115.1	111.0	116.7	118.4	119.7	117.5	117.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.1	109.3	112.8	114.9	121.0	118.6	121.0	118.0	117.8
Cleveland, Ohio	105.1	102.2	113.2	110.0	114.1	118.2	116.7	113.8	114.9
Detroit, Mich	109.4	109.8	112.2	122.0	133.7	125.8	116.1	113.8	114.2
Houston, Tex	108.0	108.1	113.4	115.1	117.3	117.7	113.5	111.6	110.9
Kansas City, Mo	106.3	103.0	111.5	110.0	117.6	117.4	110.8	109.6	108.9
Los Angeles, Calif	108.7	108.9	110.8	104.5	106.8	104.5	115.0	112.7	111.8
Minneapolis, Minn	106.7	106.7	109.3	117.4	122.7	118.8	119.4	117.5	119.2
New York, N. Y	106.3	103.8	104.7	106.4	114.0	114.7	113.9	111.4	113.2
Philadelphia, Pa	111.1	111.1	113.2	117.8	123.1	126.1	114.3	112.1	114.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	109.5	109.5	111.4	114.4	120.1	123.7	121.9	119.7	118.3
Portland, Oreg	109.4	109.4	110.6	107.8	111.9	108.5	117.5	115.5	114.4
St. Louis, Mo	106.1	106.0	112.9	126.2	127.7	125.0	122.0	119.7	118.8
San Francisco, Calif	109.7	109.7	112.5	110.7	114.2	102.2	112.5	110.6	111.1
Scranton, Pa	109.9	110.0	109.7	106.6	116.4	126.1	114.4	112.2	111.3
Seattle, Wash	107.0	107.1	110.9	113.1	116.6	110.9	113.9	111.5	112.9
Washington, D. C	114.3	114.4	113.8	107.1	110.3	119.2	112.1	110.2	110.3

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-7 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 on table D-1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D–7: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity		Aug. 1953	July 1953	Dec. 1952
Cereals and bakery products:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	52.0	52.1	52.0
Corn flakes [1]	12 ounces	21.8	21.7	21.7
Cornmeal [2]	pound	12.7	12.6	12.5
Rice	do.	21.3	21.1	18.9
Rolled oats	20 ounces	18.4	18.4	.....
Biscuit mix	do.	28.2	28.2	28.3
Bread, white	pound	16.4	16.3	16.2
Vanilla cookies [3]	7 ounces	23.4	23.3	23.6
Soda crackers	pound	27.2	27.2	25.8
Meats, poultry, and fish:				
Beef and veal:				
Round steak	do.	95.2	88.2	107.6
Rib roast	do.	70.2	65.4	82.7
Chuck roast	do.	52.7	48.7	68.6
Hamburger	do.	44.0	42.3	56.1
Veal cutlets	do.	112.2	112.2	120.8
Pork:				
Pork chops	do.	87.2	90.6	70.6
Bacon	do.	88.3	85.8	64.1
Ham, whole	do.	76.1	75.3	64.0
Lamb, leg	do.	73.2	73.1	75.3
Other meats:				
Frankfurters	do.	57.8	57.4	60.8
Luncheon meat, canned	12 ounces	50.6	50.9	48.8
Poultry:				
Frying chickens:				
Dressed [3]	pound	48.0	47.3	52.7
Ready-to-cook [4]	do.	60.5	59.3	64.8
Fish:				
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen [5]	do.	44.0	44.2	45.1
Haddock, fillet, frozen [6]	do.	48.2	48.5	50.4
Salmon, pink, canned	16-ounce can	52.9	53.2	53.2
Tuna fish, canned	7-ounce can	38.3	38.2	37.9
Dairy products:				
Butter	pound	78.1	78.1	81.2
Cheese	do.	59.6	59.8	61.0
Milk, fresh (delivered) [7]	quart	23.3	23.1	24.1
Milk, fresh (grocery)	do.	22.3	22.0	23.1
Ice cream	pint	29.9	29.9	30.3
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	14.4	14.5	15.0
All fruits and vegetables:				
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				
Strawberries	12 ounces	37.0	36.7	38.6
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	20.6	19.0	18.5
Peas, frozen	12 ounces	22.8	22.5	23.5
Beans, green	10 ounces	24.3	24.3	24.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				
Apples	pound	16.2	19.9	13.7
Bananas	do.	16.9	16.8	16.3
Peaches*	do.	14.1	15.9	.....
Lemons*	do.	18.9	20.0	.....
All fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Oranges, size 200	dozen	51.6	53.8	46.8
Grapefruit*	each	.....	.....	.....
Grapes*	pound	31.3	28.5	.....
Strawberries*	pint	.....	.....	.....
Watermelons*	pound	4.5	5.5	.....
Beans, green	do.	18.3	21.5	24.8
Cabbage	do.	7.0	8.0	7.9
Carrots	do.	12.4	12.2	13.0
Lettuce	head	20.1	14.1	15.8
Onions	pound	7.2	8.2	11.0
Potatoes	15 pounds	73.3	78.8	106.1
Sweetpotatoes	pound	18.1	20.1	16.4
Celery	do.	14.9	16.9	.....
Tomatoes	do.	20.9	30.0	27.7
Canned fruits and vegetables:				
Peaches	No. 2½ can	34.3	34.2	33.7
Pineapple	do.	38.7	38.6	38.4
Orange juice	46-ounce can	34.7	34.0	31.5
Fruit cocktail	No. 2½ can	40.2	40.1	40.2
Corn	No. 303 can	19.0	19.0	19.2
Tomatoes [8]	No. 2 can	17.2	17.3	18.3
Peas	No. 303 can	21.3	21.3	21.4
Baby foods	4½–5 ounces	9.8	9.8	9.8
Dried fruits and vegetables:				
Prunes	pound	29.3	29.3	28.2
Navy beans	do.	17.5	17.2	16.6
Other foods at home:				
Partially prepared foods:				
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	14.4	14.3	14.3
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.3	14.3	14.3
Gherkins, sweet	7½ ounces	29.7	29.6	29.3
Catsup	14 ounces	22.3	22.4	22.8
Beverages, nonalcoholic:				
Coffee	pound	90.0	88.6	86.7
Tea	¼ pound	32.5	32.5	32.3
Cola drink	carton of 6, 6 ounce	30.2	30.0	29.0
Fats and oils:				
Lard	pound	20.8	18.3	16.8
Shortening, hydrogenated	do.	34.2	34.5	32.8
Salad dressing	pint	34.6	34.6	34.2
Margarine, colored [9]	pound	29.4	29.2	30.0
Peanut butter	do.	49.1	49.0	49.1
Sugar and sweets:				
Sugar	5 pounds	53.0	52.9	53.2
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.5	23.5	23.5
Grape jelly	12 ounces	24.5	24.4	23.9
Chocolate bar	1-ounce bar	4.5	4.5	4.5
Eggs, Grade A, large	dozen	74.4	70.6	68.8
Miscellaneous foods:				
Gelatin, flavored	2–5 ounces	8.6	8.6	8.6

[1] 38 cities.
[2] 41 cities.
[3] 12 cities.
[4] 34 cities.
[5] 42 cities.
[6] 36 cities.
[7] 45 cities.
[8] 40 cities.
[9] 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.
*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–7 (above) are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-sized and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Aug. 1953 [2]	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	June 1950
All commodities	110.6	110.9	109.5	109.8	109.4	110.0	109.6	109.9	109.6	110.7	111.1	111.8	112.2	100.2
Farm products	96.3	97.9	95.4	97.8	97.3	99.8	97.9	99.6	99.2	103.6	104.9	106.6	109.9	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	98.0	94.7	109.9	105.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	107.3	112.3	113.2	111.7	115.6	124.3	89.8
Grains	86.5	85.4	84.2	93.4	93.8	94.7	93.1	94.6	96.1	96.5	93.0	96.9	96.9	89.6
Livestock and poultry	88.1	95.9	86.8	91.7	87.5	91.7	91.2	92.7	86.8	93.0	94.8	99.3	106.4	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	103.9	105.0	104.0	104.3	103.4	104.6	102.7	100.9	101.9	107.1	109.6	113.3	115.0	107.3
Fluid milk	97.6	96.4	93.1	93.6	96.7	100.5	103.0	105.3	108.9	113.1	114.8	113.8	110.1	81.6
Eggs	113.8	106.2	106.5	98.7	102.5	100.6	89.1	93.9	99.6	117.6	124.8	112.5	114.2	70.6
Hay and seeds	85.1	85.5	89.8	93.7	95.3	97.5	94.9	97.2	98.3	98.5	98.7	96.4	99.9	87.6
Other farm products	143.7	140.7	136.7	135.4	137.1	142.5	134.5	133.3	134.7	132.5	136.0	136.6	137.6	122.4
Processed foods	104.8	105.5	103.3	104.3	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.5	104.3	107.7	108.5	110.3	110.5	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	108.5	108.5	107.9	109.0	109.2	108.9	107.6	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.4	106.5	106.4	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	93.6	97.0	91.6	93.8	89.2	91.2	98.2	99.3	93.9	102.0	104.1	109.4	112.3	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	110.7	110.0	107.7	107.9	108.5	109.7	110.9	111.9	113.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	114.3	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.9	r 105.0	103.7	104.0	104.4	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.1	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	110.5	109.8	109.8	109.6	109.7	109.6	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.9	110.7	110.5	110.7	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	169.8	169.8	164.6	164.6	168.1	168.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	136.9
Animal fats and oils	82.1	72.4	60.9	64.2	60.4	60.2	53.8	52.1	51.0	57.0	58.4	60.4	63.1	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	62.8	r 63.1	68.4	70.5	75.4	75.6	70.5	70.4	71.1	66.8	63.9	63.3	62.5	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	70.9	78.0	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	69.9	77.0	69.3	67.0	64.9	65.7	68.6	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	83.4	84.0	84.6	86.5	85.0	84.3	83.3	83.5	81.7	81.1	81.7	80.8	79.2	79.2
Other processed foods	116.7	117.3	120.2	121.5	120.5	120.9	114.4	112.8	116.9	122.1	124.3	127.6	125.2	108.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	114.8	114.8	113.9	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.1	113.1	112.9	112.8	113.0	113.2	113.0	102.2
Textile products and apparel	97.5	r 97.5	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.5	98.5	98.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.1	93.3
Cotton products	94.0	r 94.1	93.4	93.3	92.9	93.1	96.1	97.0	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.9	97.6	90.0
Wool products	111.8	111.7	111.6	112.0	111.3	111.9	111.5	113.0	112.6	112.6	113.2	112.4	113.3	105.3
Synthetic textiles	86.7	87.5	87.5	87.4	88.0	87.9	88.3	88.1	87.8	89.0	89.5	89.9	90.5	91.3
Silk products	134.7	134.7	134.7	133.0	131.6	141.4	141.4	141.4	139.7	139.3	140.0	139.3	139.3	88.8
Apparel	99.3	r 99.3	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.3	99.1	92.7
Other textile products	86.5	85.3	85.5	83.8	82.5	82.8	83.5	83.1	84.4	86.9	94.5	95.0	90.4	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	99.9	100.0	101.0	100.4	97.9	98.1	98.0	97.3	99.0	97.6	96.6	96.5	96.5	99.1
Hides and skins	74.6	73.4	76.3	74.8	66.4	64.8	66.5	62.1	70.6	69.2	65.0	64.4	64.4	94.3
Leather	95.0	96.1	98.0	97.3	92.7	93.5	91.9	92.0	92.9	90.1	89.9	89.3	89.3	98.2
Footwear	111.8	111.7	111.7	111.5	111.5	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.0	110.6	110.6	110.6	102.7
Other leather products	99.4	r 99.7	100.3	100.0	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.2	100.3	99.6	99.2	99.9	100.1	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	110.9	r 111.1	108.3	107.1	107.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.2	105.7	106.6	106.2	105.8	102.4
Coal	111.6	r 111.8	111.2	110.8	111.2	114.4	115.9	116.3	116.1	113.6	113.3	107.6	106.5	104.8
Coke	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	129.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	115.6
Gas	106.1	r 106.1	108.2	108.2	109.5	109.5	109.5	108.0	104.9	104.9	100.4	100.3	100.4	94.8
Electricity	98.5	98.5	98.5	97.4	98.0	100.7	100.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	98.8	101.3	100.7	101.3
Petroleum and products	116.5	116.8	111.1	109.4	109.3	109.0	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.8	108.5	108.3	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.3	r 106.2	105.6	105.5	105.5	104.2	103.6	103.6	103.3	103.5	103.9	104.0	104.0	92.1
Industrial chemicals	120.2	120.2	119.2	118.0	117.0	113.9	113.1	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.3	114.6	96.3
Paint and paint materials	106.3	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.2	106.1	106.3	106.8	107.0	106.9	94.6
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.5	93.6	93.1	93.1	93.0	91.6	91.4	91.5	91.3	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.1	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	46.2	r 46.7	46.6	49.9	55.9	59.0	52.7	53.5	52.8	53.1	51.0	48.9	47.5	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	111.0	110.6	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	111.2	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.3	108.7	101.2
Fertilizer materials	113.8	113.8	110.6	112.9	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	113.0	111.1	111.0	111.0	110.9	98.5
Other chemicals and products	102.9	102.8	102.6	103.0	103.1	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.0	103.1	91.1
Rubber and products	123.8	r 124.6	125.0	125.4	124.8	125.7	126.2	127.3	127.7	126.4	126.6	126.3	127.8	100.5
Crude rubber	120.0	121.1	122.7	124.2	122.3	126.6	129.4	135.5	137.3	130.3	126.6	128.3	136.3	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	125.1	r 126.4	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	106.1
Other rubber products	124.1	r 124.1	124.5	124.7	124.2	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	125.2	125.2	125.2	103.6
Lumber and wood products	120.5	r 121.1	121.5	121.8	122.2	121.7	121.1	120.5	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.4	120.5	112.4
Lumber	119.5	r 120.2	120.7	121.0	121.5	120.9	120.3	120.1	119.8	120.0	120.2	120.6	120.6	113.5
Millwork	131.7	131.6	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	129.3	128.3	127.5	127.7	127.2	127.2	110.9
Plywood	112.7	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.0	112.0	110.9	108.5	102.3	102.3	106.1	106.0	106.0	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.8	115.9	115.5	115.5	115.6	115.6	95.9
Woodpulp	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.3	90.6
Wastepaper	98.5	85.0	85.0	85.0	88.3	83.8	83.8	87.0	89.3	65.7	71.2	78.5	65.7	79.0
Paper	125.9	125.1	124.7	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.0	124.0	103.3
Paperboard	123.6	123.7	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.4	123.5	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	124.6	124.6	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	112.1	r 112.1	112.4	111.4	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.2	112.6	113.0	93.2
Building paper and board	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.8	115.8	115.8	106.3
Metals and metal products	129.3	129.3	126.9	125.7	125.0	125.5	124.6	124.0	124.0	123.9	124.1	124.6	124.1	108.8
Iron and steel	136.1	r 135.7	130.9	128.9	127.7	127.7	127.5	127.1	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.5	127.2	113.1
Nonferrous metals	124.2	126.4	127.6	126.6	128.2	131.5	124.4	122.5	122.3	122.5	122.9	124.7	124.4	101.8
Metal containers	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.1	124.2	120.7	109.0
Hardware	135.6	r 134.7	134.5	133.2	127.9	126.2	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.3	125.3	123.8	123.8	111.1
Plumbing equipment	118.7	116.4	113.5	113.8	113.8	114.3	114.3	113.6	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	103.2
Heating equipment	115.4	r 115.1	114.6	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.9	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.7	102.0
Structural metal products	117.8	r 117.5	114.4	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.0	115.6	115.4	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	126.3	r 125.4	124.1	124.0	122.8	122.2	126.7	126.5	126.5	125.9	125.8	125.6	124.8	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Aug. 1953 [2]	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	123.6	r 123.4	122.9	122.4	122.0	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.5	121.4	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122.3	r 122.7	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	131.0	r 130.8	129.4	129.1	128.6	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.3	108.1
Metalworking machinery	131.9	131.8	131.3	130.1	129.8	129.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.9	129.1	129.2	129.1	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	126.7	r 125.8	124.9	123.8	123.6	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	123.8	r 123.3	122.4	122.0	120.6	120.3	120.1	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.4	119.2	119.1	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	124.9	r 124.8	124.2	122.6	121.3	119.9	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.0	119.7	119.8	102.1
Motor vehicles	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.9	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	114.8	r 114.7	114.3	114.1	113.9	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.3	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.5	103.1
Household furniture	113.9	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.2	113.0	112.8	112.6	112.6	112.5	101.8
Commercial furniture	125.8	125.8	125.7	124.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.5	122.5	106.2
Floor covering	125.3	125.2	124.8	125.0	124.2	124.1	124.1	124.1	122.7	122.4	122.4	122.4	118.9	109.1
Household appliances	108.9	r 108.8	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.2	107.3	106.8	100.1
Radios	95.0	95.0	95.4	94.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.0	95.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Television sets	74.3	74.3	75.0	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.6	74.5	74.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other household durable goods	126.7	r 126.7	125.5	125.4	125.4	121.8	121.7	121.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.4	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	119.6	119.4	118.1	117.2	116.9	115.1	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.8	113.8	105.4
Flat glass	124.7	124.7	122.9	116.4	116.4	116.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	105.6
Concrete ingredients	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.9	117.6	113.8	113.1	113.1	113.1	112.9	113.0	112.9	112.9	105.7
Concrete products	116.1	115.6	115.5	115.5	114.2	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.4	104.5
Structural clay products	131.3	131.1	125.1	124.7	124.6	124.3	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	121.3	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	118.3	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	105.8	r 105.8	106.2	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	117.6	117.3	116.4	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.1	112.7	112.0	111.9	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages [4]	115.6	115.6	114.9	114.8	114.8	114.8	111.9	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	101.4
Cigarettes [4]	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	112.0	112.0	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	102.8
Cigars [4]	103.5	103.5	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.0	100.6
Other tobacco products [4]	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.5	121.5	122.4	120.3	120.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages [4]	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	125.1	125.1	120.6	119.9	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	100.8
Miscellaneous	96.5	95.3	95.8	99.7	98.5	101.7	101.2	103.0	105.1	105.7	108.4	108.3	108.9	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	114.1	r 114.1	114.0	114.3	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.8	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.1	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	85.0	82.7	83.7	91.1	88.7	95.0	94.4	97.9	102.1	103.3	108.4	108.3	109.5	93.7
Notions and accessories	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.3	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.1	90.9	90.8	90.8	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	96.6
Other miscellaneous	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	105.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Not available.

[4] Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

r Revised.

TABLE D-9: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1953								1952					1950
	Aug. [2]	July	June	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	October	September	August	June [2]
All foods	104.8	104.9	103.8	104.1	103.4	104.0	104.1	105.0	104.5	106.6	109.5	110.7	111.5	95.0
All fish	107.8	102.5	100.9	106.5	98.9	102.8	108.0	110.5	104.6	113.2	101.6	108.1	99.8	92.4
Special metals and metal products	126.7	126.8	125.0	124.1	123.6	124.2	123.5	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	123.4	123.1	108.3
Metalworking machinery	139.0	138.8	138.7	138.2	137.6	136.6	136.5	136.4	136.4	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.2	109.8
Machinery and equipment	126.3	r 126.0	125.3	124.4	123.7	122.8	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.4	122.3	106.1
Total tractors	123.7	r 124.3	123.8	123.8	123.6	122.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	120.7	107.5
Steel mill products	142.7	142.7	137.1	134.4	131.1	131.1	130.9	131.1	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.2	131.1	114.9
Building materials	120.8	121.3	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.2	118.7	118.5	118.3	118.4	118.6	118.7	118.6	107.5
Soaps	85.8	85.8	85.5	87.1	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.8	87.0	87.0	87.5	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products	115.6	116.1	109.1	109.1	108.9	108.6	107.2	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.3	102.1
East coast petroleum	113.8	113.8	107.3	107.8	109.3	108.5	108.8	111.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	109.6	109.7	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	101.0	101.0	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.5	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	122.8	124.1	116.8	116.8	115.2	114.6	114.6	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	108.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	107.0	107.0	107.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	116.1	r 115.6	115.6	115.2	115.2	115.0	115.2	115.7	115.8	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.6	95.6

[1] See footnote 1, table D-8.

[2] Preliminary.

r Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1952: August [2]	494	786	228,000	380,000	2,810,000	.33
September	522	828	250,000	378,000	3,390,000	.39
October	459	768	450,000	584,000	5,000,000	.53
November	269	535	98,800	215,000	1,860,000	.20
December	179	369	33,600	82,300	854,000	.09
1953: January [2]	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February [2]	350	550	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12
March [2]	450	650	180,000	230,000	1,100,000	.12
April [2]	500	700	275,000	350,000	2,500,000	.27
May [2]	525	750	270,000	370,000	3,000,000	.34
June [2]	500	725	250,000	400,000	3,750,000	.40
July [2]	475	700	270,000	410,000	3,000,000	.30
August [2]	450	675	230,000	400,000	2,800,000	.31

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

[3] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1953									1952				1952	1951
	Sept.[2]	Aug.[2]	July[2]	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$3,310	$3,323	$3,270	$3,199	$2,941	$2,735	$2,521	$2,278	$2,361	$2,550	$2,858	$3,004	$3,160	$32,638	$30,895
Private construction	2,185	2,203	2,181	2,149	1,988	1,851	1,729	1,575	1,627	1,795	1,934	2,007	2,029	21,812	21,564
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,087	1,107	1,111	1,110	1,007	944	863	758	816	942	1,024	1,051	1,045	11,100	10,973
New dwelling units	950	970	975	980	880	830	770	675	735	850	915	935	930	9,870	9,849
Additions and alterations	111	112	112	107	105	94	74	64	63	74	91	98	97	1,045	934
Nonhousekeeping [3]	26	25	24	23	22	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	185	190
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [4]	516	502	492	479	451	426	430	434	431	433	443	441	434	5,014	5,152
Industrial	180	179	178	187	192	193	198	204	201	193	194	193	190	2,320	2,117
Commercial	183	172	165	152	129	113	114	112	109	112	113	105	101	1,137	1,371
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	69	64	60	56	52	49	49	50	51	50	49	46	44	515	544
Stores, restaurants, and garages	114	108	105	96	77	64	65	62	58	62	64	59	57	622	827
Other nonresidential building	153	151	149	140	130	120	118	118	121	128	136	143	143	1,557	1,664
Religious	45	43	41	38	35	33	33	34	35	37	38	39	38	399	452
Educational	39	38	36	34	32	31	30	31	32	33	33	33	32	351	345
Social and recreational	15	15	15	14	13	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	125	164
Hospital and institutional [5]	26	27	27	26	26	25	26	26	27	28	30	33	34	394	419
Miscellaneous	28	28	30	28	24	20	19	17	16	19	23	26	27	288	284
Farm construction	144	158	155	148	138	120	108	100	97	97	112	133	162	1,610	1,646
Public utilities	428	427	410	399	380	352	320	275	275	314	347	375	381	4,003	3,729
Railroad	44	44	43	41	40	40	34	27	29	43	38	48	39	438	390
Telephone and telegraph	54	54	53	52	52	48	48	43	44	45	48	53	51	570	487
Other public utilities	330	329	314	306	288	264	238	205	202	226	261	274	291	2,995	2,843
All other private [6]	10	11	13	13	12	9	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	85	64
Public construction	1,125	1,118	1,089	1,050	953	884	792	703	734	755	924	1,087	1,131	10,826	9,331
Residential building [7]	47	43	46	50	49	49	47	48	47	49	49	51	54	654	595
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	375	373	372	384	374	369	353	315	328	342	361	379	393	4,119	3,469
Industrial	150	154	154	169	162	158	153	123	131	142	154	166	177	1,667	946
Educational	152	150	147	142	140	139	133	131	132	134	136	137	139	1,619	1,513
Hospital and institutional	25	26	28	32	33	34	33	33	34	36	38	40	41	473	528
Other nonresidential	48	43	43	41	39	38	34	28	31	30	33	36	36	360	482
Military and naval facilities [10]	120	121	121	121	115	114	111	104	109	111	121	128	134	1,388	887
Highways	400	405	375	330	260	200	140	110	115	112	240	362	380	2,860	2,518
Sewer and water	71	69	67	63	61	60	57	54	56	66	58	61	62	692	716
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	23	19	19	17	15	14	13	11	13	13	16	19	21	193	213
Conservation and development	77	77	79	76	70	70	65	56	61	67	74	81	81	854	853
All other public [12]	12	11	10	9	9	8	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	66	80

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1953 [2]							1952 [3]						1952 [3]	1951 [3]
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$159,142	$329,573	$245,615	$276,006	$226,027	$179,773	$220,337	$645,851	$337,705	$294,344	$515,056	$495,161	$257,706	$4,730,211	$4,230,552
Airfields [5]	9,995	9,715	4,207	20,936	16,567	3,294	12,047	12,661	17,442	13,740	9,849	8,624	9,333	140,991	278,630
Building	33,355	118,379	98,903	138,440	70,417	111,985	134,990	194,654	223,273	143,316	373,397	371,023	115,083	2,596,961	2,183,951
Residential	(6)	1,114	620	3,025	580	4,807	371	1,171	797	2,383	1,172	5,391	365	21,296	8,966
Nonresidential	33,355	117,265	98,283	135,415	69,837	107,178	134,589	193,483	222,476	140,933	372,225	365,632	114,728	2,573,665	2,174,985
Educational [7]	13,229	14,574	11,169	16,714	15,874	8,194	5,275	15,679	14,771	13,046	10,311	13,368	12,755	130,949	60,570
Hospital and institutional	6,463	12,773	22,117	5,303	9,755	5,192	15,790	9,516	15,788	19,499	4,985	30,950	10,450	211,877	305,787
Administrative and general [8]	1,607	4,506	4,462	4,078	1,978	1,785	4,931	3,538	3,122	3,245	5,394	1,511	1,961	43,195	57,146
Other nonresidential building	12,056	85,412	60,535	109,320	42,230	92,007	108,593	164,750	188,795	105,143	351,535	319,803	89,562	2,187,644	1,751,482
Airfield buildings [9]	1,090	17,694	10,145	11,829	2,360	7,922	7,435	12,819	7,754	11,456	1,858	7,795	6,610	80,671	91,911
Industrial [10]	4,404	32,184	31,187	71,527	13,915	77,240	68,641	111,690	139,666	46,898	302,347	272,824	36,726	1,305,481	897,055
Troop housing	2,378	9,423	4,451	6,617	15,049	1,612	13,862	14,520	17,736	7,522	11,933	18,292	20,544	285,602	225,909
Warehouses	1,405	8,382	5,197	4,962	2,977	1,110	8,667	8,167	15,441	20,102	12,007	10,659	4,256	276,455	75,824
Miscellaneous [11]	2,779	17,729	9,555	14,385	7,929	4,143	9,988	17,554	8,198	19,165	23,390	10,262	21,426	239,435	460,783
Conservation and development	11,564	24,352	14,129	10,665	37,096	4,379	21,444	18,852	26,999	31,634	27,581	7,912	3,727	287,498	396,841
Reclamation	4,060	4,540	9,419	3,083	5,577	444	10,461	5,724	3,456	6,902	13,970	2,894	659	92,916	86,928
River, harbor, and flood control	7,504	19,812	4,710	7,582	31,519	3,935	10,983	13,128	17,513	24,732	13,611	5,018	3,068	194,582	309,913
Highways	94,738	121,968	109,809	92,717	90,443	47,092	42,101	56,795	48,714	77,715	79,992	95,734	105,495	1,005,808	850,946
Electrification	5,293	40,042	11,815	2,981	4,743	8,709	3,304	346,455	10,935	2,633	9,153	1,549	14,537	515,962	305,193
All other [12]	4,197	15,117	6,752	10,267	6,761	4,344	6,481	16,434	16,372	25,309	16,074	10,319	9,520	183,091	214,991

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than $25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1% of the total.

[3] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[6] Less than $25,000.

[7] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[8] Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

[9] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[10] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[11] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[12] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F–3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [3]			Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]									
1942	$2,707,573	$898,570	$478,658	$42,629	$377,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	98,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,398,144	3,724,924	2,845,396	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,350	5,819,360	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,853	84,504	3,186,478	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,983
1951	9,918,168	4,380,137	3,817,897	171,343	391,097	587,476	37,875	2,815,609	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,640
1952	8,926,672	4,647,014	4,050,435	213,790	382,789	490,378	51,713	2,637,037	1,130,534	563,211	457,389	37,454	68,368	53,626
1952: January	527,773	267,068	230,354	16,287	20,426	28,684	1,432	159,148	71,441	34,426	27,902	2,892	3,632	3,419
February	611,085	345,392	300,987	17,276	27,160	26,089	1,632	160,558	77,417	43,237	35,003	3,019	5,215	3,047
March	783,787	408,551	353,504	18,807	36,241	80,957	4,870	197,739	91,869	50,026	40,204	3,471	6,351	10,094
April	858,403	465,793	409,964	20,425	35,404	75,698	3,237	219,581	94,074	56,325	45,964	3,566	6,795	9,235
May	829,940	443,519	388,013	20,737	34,769	62,057	6,729	211,040	106,595	53,352	43,672	3,550	6,130	6,736
June	887,561	411,226	368,000	17,489	25,678	63,396	3,605	291,571	117,562	48,909	41,107	3,080	4,722	7,008
July	807,019	420,336	369,062	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,036	41,842	2,938	5,256	2,483
August	781,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	48,768	39,110	3,289	6,369	1,663
September	800,125	438,618	384,202	20,719	33,697	16,947	7,247	233,568	104,746	52,528	42,767	3,588	6,173	1,701
October	822,292	450,175	398,207	17,479	44,489	18,680	4,243	246,654	105,539	52,785	42,555	3,055	7,075	1,624
November	644,786	319,189	276,724	14,498	27,967	21,822	7,451	217,987	79,237	38,314	30,854	2,521	4,939	2,475
December	602,222	275,596	233,845	13,770	27,981	35,172	3,370	214,990	73,094	33,908	26,309	2,485	5,111	4,141
1953: January	590,397	278,931	233,070	13,369	32,492	32,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	26,833	2,347	5,734	3,973
February	665,229	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,869
March	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,790	80,979	6,693	268,016	103,478	56,098	44,647	3,342	8,079	9,268
April	1,015,598	501,327	438,309	20,964	42,003	26,005	7,077	302,123	119,037	57,225	46,074	3,524	7,627	3,918
May	910,269	454,976	395,168	20,095	39,713	23,150	6,235	311,049	114,859	52,739	42,477	3,294	6,968	2,457
June [6]	886,089	447,820	385,891	16,970	44,959	19,976	4,677	288,053	125,563	51,721	41,351	2,635	7,735	2,282
July [7]	877,628	409,575	352,507	17,904	39,164	4,836	11,135	329,219	122,863	46,563	36,975	2,896	6,692	517

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,[1] by general type and by geographic division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1953							1952						1952	1951
	July [3]	June [4]	May [4]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
All types	$329,219	$288,053	$311,049	$362,123	$298,016	$213,028	$195,643	$214,990	$217,087	$246,654	$233,558	$232,974	$252,128	$2,637,037	$2,815,669
New England	16,233	17,486	21,323	22,552	14,538	4,958	12,952	7,308	14,312	20,554	16,337	17,827	14,902	165,928	197,698
Middle Atlantic	39,980	46,485	47,769	50,012	40,731	29,334	21,679	30,952	32,323	30,510	41,537	37,217	31,535	440,529	423,143
East North Central	102,275	68,768	76,925	92,818	49,537	57,025	38,805	46,413	50,315	55,290	55,860	54,531	60,295	597,388	744,183
West North Central	29,810	18,584	32,934	25,074	19,848	18,280	11,544	18,391	10,736	25,093	24,945	24,610	22,897	215,776	205,435
South Atlantic	44,054	35,810	36,831	52,476	22,261	33,083	35,272	26,219	21,967	21,322	23,856	32,047	23,571	276,783	306,997
East South Central	7,866	10,164	6,575	11,631	10,891	9,150	7,246	7,737	9,879	11,913	10,443	10,977	11,803	120,165	117,328
West South Central	28,095	41,131	28,552	50,546	28,222	22,049	26,945	23,035	17,547	22,861	22,221	14,476	34,408	274,142	281,583
Mountain	16,744	10,749	11,082	17,562	12,636	8,978	9,002	9,958	6,904	12,950	7,509	6,554	8,558	101,690	103,345
Pacific	44,162	38,877	49,058	39,452	69,154	28,170	36,799	44,866	33,103	46,162	30,870	48,006	42,360	444,429	435,953
Industrial buildings [5]	39,445	37,982	46,826	48,178	32,097	23,252	19,088	26,302	30,342	22,773	40,434	22,893	36,877	351,520	513,007
New England	1,982	2,553	2,237	1,904	2,559	1,284	1,199	2,512	1,923	1,514	3,423	1,679	3,226	28,097	31,916
Middle Atlantic	6,135	7,335	7,133	9,010	6,983	3,725	3,066	4,121	6,085	4,522	7,628	3,967	3,649	60,949	97,144
East North Central	18,399	12,380	20,762	10,228	7,787	5,051	4,458	9,469	11,612	5,059	13,460	7,136	8,941	111,839	205,815
West North Central	3,055	1,225	1,246	2,316	2,369	1,629	1,712	1,752	1,582	3,954	2,911	3,154	3,515	24,305	25,306
South Atlantic	2,199	3,774	3,689	12,340	1,752	1,577	2,780	4,076	1,142	1,936	5,444	551	2,044	25,237	24,181
East South Central	662	707	447	3,771	924	577	1,552	109	1,938	399	869	2,089	2,382	16,084	28,584
West South Central	801	1,026	1,713	1,987	856	361	767	647	640	812	1,177	1,143	1,805	17,192	18,328
Mountain	623	209	492	668	709	4,475	499	338	1,208	361	1,098	611	774	5,983	6,103
Pacific	5,587	8,774	9,107	5,954	8,178	4,572	3,108	3,280	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	10,840	61,834	75,929
Commercial buildings [6]	112,872	96,137	101,017	124,887	84,822	62,400	64,662	63,161	83,673	84,291	75,300	59,906	56,611	686,346	739,912
New England	3,487	2,832	4,420	7,481	5,180	1,374	5,108	1,647	2,219	2,557	2,766	4,254	2,804	28,766	36,508
Middle Atlantic	16,221	16,237	21,708	17,639	14,338	9,739	7,149	9,319	12,632	12,519	18,062	9,128	10,064	121,120	111,793
East North Central	26,805	16,182	17,708	35,344	14,945	12,915	11,078	16,949	9,555	25,805	11,778	13,414	10,903	144,107	155,535
West North Central	6,699	6,808	10,296	12,813	5,278	4,193	2,178	4,495	4,292	6,048	7,518	8,730	3,808	56,056	43,206
South Atlantic	22,294	12,903	14,316	11,493	9,166	11,234	10,470	7,474	6,615	9,246	8,102	6,887	7,427	87,085	99,315
East South Central	3,666	3,405	2,782	2,951	2,885	2,017	3,385	1,951	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	3,474	26,015	36,535
West South Central	12,671	20,558	10,736	13,493	13,347	9,201	11,829	9,786	6,437	8,038	11,800	5,356	7,999	91,774	93,132
Mountain	5,095	3,307	4,204	10,471	3,186	3,031	4,697	1,235	2,132	6,441	2,003	1,572	2,243	30,392	26,161
Pacific	15,934	13,906	14,759	13,201	16,499	8,606	8,778	10,325	8,326	11,029	14,144	8,538	7,888	101,032	137,730
Community buildings [7]	133,928	102,894	119,215	123,702	114,991	80,144	71,923	83,808	105,649	84,771	81,482	110,577	106,089	1,101,141	1,146,507
New England	8,911	6,649	8,881	9,282	4,397	1,851	1,230	2,145	8,001	6,750	8,306	9,210	6,490	78,221	106,079
Middle Atlantic	9,949	12,890	14,607	19,593	16,169	14,509	9,840	13,951	30,392	10,435	13,811	19,482	12,144	193,155	167,869
East North Central	46,284	26,956	25,579	27,351	19,144	14,396	18,737	13,746	18,161	15,764	20,169	22,433	27,160	227,139	253,047
West North Central	17,366	7,136	17,728	6,626	10,319	9,515	6,199	9,416	3,247	12,210	10,105	9,713	12,426	103,712	106,050
South Atlantic	15,517	13,360	15,572	24,538	7,181	18,302	9,082	9,315	11,366	7,978	5,155	10,501	10,864	115,572	142,405
East South Central	1,499	4,500	2,258	3,575	4,977	5,886	1,451	3,918	3,743	8,041	6,113	4,415	4,481	57,008	43,328
West South Central	8,752	15,499	12,920	14,414	10,292	9,053	11,406	9,009	8,624	8,428	6,085	5,106	12,170	117,264	124,350
Mountain	8,228	5,385	3,800	4,718	7,515	621	3,053	7,255	2,541	3,356	2,540	3,003	3,870	34,827	82,160
Pacific	17,451	10,518	17,871	13,605	34,997	9,290	10,955	15,003	17,453	11,812	8,599	20,812	16,482	174,243	141,209
Public buildings [8]	4,384	13,700	13,824	13,476	6,003	22,739	10,937	13,720	5,814	23,037	6,838	8,268	10,676	152,537	109,398
New England	20	420	1,294	916	149	67	606	70	463	6,421	350	1,488	1,346	14,951	4,354
Middle Atlantic	381	6,145	1,585	609	51	256	40	546	731	165	1,342	273	1,955	19,434	16,242
East North Central	666	1,269	5,467	5,743	1,133	17,488	673	1,638	2,222	1,188	607	559	779	15,656	25,332
West North Central	467	606	332	1,502	51	472	243	682	0	544	603	777	341	4,246	2,463
South Atlantic	611	4,114	1,197	287	189	1,812	1,027	1,926	1,212	814	2,499	538	2,583	16,547	18,147
East South Central	0	175	419	639	480	105	125	0	248	50	519	730	113	10,841	305
West South Central	14	176	360	2,608	648	339	450	1,119	319	2,163	111	323	491	7,348	15,899
Mountain	506	5	320	419	0	307	289	281	184	451	520	95	270	14,480	4,101
Pacific	1,718	790	2,850	753	3,302	1,912	7,485	7,458	405	11,240	286	3,486	2,799	50,035	22,466
Public works and utility buildings [9]	13,289	12,113	7,787	31,547	11,482	12,758	20,819	14,313	8,740	9,889	7,919	7,780	23,454	135,525	115,708
New England	536	3,632	2,860	1,597	1,716	379	4,651	344	924	1,260	359	78	122	6,296	8,801
Middle Atlantic	5,322	1,112	709	1,065	1,586	345	735	1,477	494	791	1,413	1,954	1,749	23,540	11,161
East North Central	1,509	3,904	605	7,383	1,700	4,611	2,314	2,247	5,019	661	1,826	1,824	6,225	33,612	35,028
West North Central	614	1,174	573	351	376	1,840	778	1,465	226	330	700	195	1,186	7,618	9,672
South Atlantic	1,933	181	673	2,541	1,767	3,858	5,919	1,287	949	420	986	950	1,378	12,736	9,629
East South Central	197	28	287	24	848	180	380	312	154	410	407	988	649	3,720	1,988
West South Central	1,760	654	777	15,505	662	812	1,470	246	312	784	1,002	807	10,645	19,991	11,058
Mountain	951	74	44	128	120	20	312	340	257	128	444	397	559	3,365	2,094
Pacific	468	1,354	1,258	2,954	2,708	713	4,260	6,596	416	5,105	772	588	942	24,648	26,279
All other buildings [10]	25,301	25,226	22,380	20,334	18,620	11,736	8,215	13,666	12,969	21,894	21,595	23,550	18,430	209,968	191,227
New England	1,297	1,401	1,631	1,372	537	292	252	681	781	2,052	1,135	817	914	10,569	10,944
Middle Atlantic	1,972	2,766	1,937	2,097	1,625	760	830	1,539	1,991	2,077	2,260	2,516	1,774	22,331	18,935
East North Central	8,612	8,077	6,806	6,770	4,829	2,864	1,847	2,364	3,745	6,753	8,020	9,166	6,266	65,214	59,426
West North Central	1,609	1,635	2,758	1,465	1,453	651	447	582	1,389	2,007	3,105	2,041	1,620	19,839	18,727
South Atlantic	1,499	1,478	1,384	1,277	2,206	1,309	994	2,141	673	931	1,669	2,588	1,275	19,605	13,320
East South Central	1,872	1,349	383	671	778	385	383	1,447	330	467	429	725	704	6,497	6,587
West South Central	4,096	3,218	2,046	2,540	2,417	2,182	994	2,228	1,185	2,635	1,446	1,751	1,599	20,573	18,821
Mountain	1,340	1,767	2,221	1,158	1,307	523	792	509	583	2,213	906	876	841	12,651	12,726
Pacific	3,004	3,535	3,213	2,985	3,470	3,077	2,036	2,174	2,292	2,761	2,622	3,071	3,407	32,638	32,640

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	2,530,765	$295,427
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,028,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	39,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,900	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,505	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,098,500	554,600	513,900	58,500	55,000	3,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,690	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,810	2,549,238	415,572
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,552	828,339	38,313
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,633	2,472,796	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	795,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,800	119,100	107,700	19,700	18,300	1,400	2,167,659	2,006,918	160,741
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,400	32,800	28,600	3,500	3,300	200	566,665	537,697	28,968
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	28,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	918,099	814,590	103,509
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,900	152,700	142,200	24,400	23,100	1,300	2,920,186	2,705,653	214,533
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	949,001	874,524	74,477
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	101,000	52,400	48,600	8,600	8,300	300	1,006,552	926,803	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,700	151,600	146,100	4,800	4,400	400	2,761,316	2,718,369	42,947
July	102,800	52,400	50,300	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(7)	945,587	931,214	14,373
August	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	895,675	882,446	13,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,200	51,300	47,900	1,600	1,500	100	920,054	904,709	15,345
Fourth quarter	258,700	140,400	118,300	249,100	131,200	117,900	9,600	9,200	400	2,359,822	2,275,336	84,486
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,200	52,100	47,100	1,900	1,700	200	928,677	910,701	17,976
November	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,300	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,969	751,664	34,305
December	71,500	40,600	30,900	67,600	36,800	30,800	3,900	3,800	100	645,176	612,971	32,205
1953: First quarter	257,100	140,600	116,500	238,100	123,800	114,300	19,000	16,800	2,200	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	38,400	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	43,100	36,100	73,800	38,600	35,200	5,400	4,500	900	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	59,100	46,700	96,100	49,800	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter [8]	392,700			313,400			9,300			3,059,121	2,975,760	83,361
April	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,300	4,000	3,300	700	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May [8]	108,300	55,200	53,100	105,600	52,800	53,100	2,700	2,700	(7)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June [8]	103,000	(10)	(10)	100,400	(10)	(10)	2,600	(10)	(10)	974,001	951,231	22,770
Third quarter												
July	96,000	(10)	(10)	95,600	(10)	(10)	400	(10)	(10)	920,787	916,972	3,815
August [9]	94,000	(10)	(10)	93,000	(10)	(10)	1,000	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.
[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.
[5] Last full year under wartime control.
[6] Housing peak year.
[7] Less than 50 units.
[8] Revised.
[9] Preliminary.
[10] Not available.

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